# The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXIII WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852. No. 4851.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For four lines and under 3s.; above four lines and under eight, 4s.; and 1s. 4d. for every additional eight lines for each insertion.


PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

THE public is informed that arrangements will be made for the continuance of the trips of the Emu or Comet, steampackets, up to Monday morning next, inclusive, notwithstanding any sale that may take place this day.

December 1. 5693

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.

THE inhabitants of the Illawarra District are respectfully informed that the steamer William IV. will resume her trips on or about the 20th December, and that the temporary withdrawal from running is rendered absolutely necessary for the purpose of having new boilers, and for alterations that will materially affect her speed and general efficiency.

Sydney, November 29. 5548

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The ROSE for Morpeth, This Evening, at 10 P.M.

FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager,

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, December 1. 5681

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's iron steamships SHAMROCK and WARATAH, on or about the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd of every month, calling once a month at Eden, Twofold Bay.

FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, September 21. 7134

For Passengers and Gold Only.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Melbourne, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and the Cape of Good Hope, to sail on Saturday, 4th December.

THE Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's New Iron Steam Ship SYDNEY

1800 tons, 320 horse power, William Hales Franklyn, commander.

Intending passengers to London are invited to inspect the accommodation. The rates of passage to London can be ascertained upon application to the agents. The passages to Melbourne and Adelaide will be the same as charged by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels.

To prevent detention at Melbourne and Adelaide no cargo will be engaged for those ports.

The freight of gold for London will be fifteen shillings per cent, and the specie to Melbourne one half per cent.

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., Agents.

44, Hunter-street, Sydney, November 30. 5684

FOR MELBOURNE AND ENGLAND.

Calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, for Coals, &c.

To sail from SYDNEY, the 20th December, for HOBSON'S BAY; HOBSON'S BAY, 1st January—LIVERPOOL via the CAPE.

THE SCREW STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, 3500 tons, 500 horse power, B. R. Mathews, commander, armed, fitted with bullion rooms, and most superb passenger accommodations, having arrived in HOBSON'S BAY under twenty-five days from the CAPE, and in SYDNEY in sixty-three hours from Hobson's Bay, is a most desirable opportunity for Passengers and Gold Dust.

| Fares | To Melbourne. £ s. | To England. |
|---|---|---|
| After Saloon.. | 12 12 | 90 Guineas. |
| Midships ...... | 12 12 | 65 Guineas, and 15 guineas extra if messing aft. |
| Fore Saloon .. | 12 12 | 55 Guineas. |
| Second Cabin.. | 7 7 | 45 Guineas. |

The Midship and Fore Saloon are found with bed, bedding, &c., and mess aft to Melbourne only.

The Second Cabin find themselves with bedding, &c.

Freight.—According to bills of lading to be had at the Agent's Office.

Specie.—6½d. per oz., deliverable at the Bullion Office of the Bank of England, London, will be weighed at the Banks after 25th November.

Wool.—A limited quantity may be taken at 1½d. per lb.—5 per cent. To be alongside by 15th December.

For plans, or further particulars, apply to MESSRS. W. YOUNGHUSBAND & CO., Adelaide.

OCTAVIUS BROWNE AND CO., Melbourne;

CRAWLEY AND SMITH, Sydney.

The ship may be seen by tickets, price 5s. each, on Tuesday, 30th November, Wednesday, 1st December, and Thursday, 2nd December, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., to be had of Mr. W. H. Aldis, 506, George-street. 4862

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

THE fine Brigantine LIBERTY, 90 tons, Trevathan, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail on Saturday, weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 5662

FOR WIDE BAY.

BRIGANTINE ALBION, 130 tons, Clinton, master, will proceed to sea the first fair wind. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 5663

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE A1 British built barque SYLPH, 350 tons, J. Thompson, commander, will commence loading This Day. This vessel is placed on the berth in consequence of the very urgent application for freight; and although she does not go to the wharf, shippers are informed the whole of the cargo will be landed on the Melbourne Wharf, without any delay. This will be guaranteed by the Captain.

For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS,

Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 5578

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE clipper schooner HIRONDELLE, T. Lapthorne, commander, is now loading, and will sail on Saturday next.

This vessel's cabins are beautifully fitted and well formed. Beds, bed linen, &c., found on board. A separate stern cabin for ladies.

For passage only apply to Captain LAPTHORNE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

[illegible]

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

THE fine Brig CLARA, J. Bedy, commander, will resume her voyage on Thursday next.

For passage only apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

[illegible]

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

For Cabin Passage only.

THE well-known first-class Barque EMMA, G. Kelly, commander, is now loaded, and will go to sea to-morrow morning.

For cabin passage only apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office.

5588 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Goes direct to the Wharf, without lightering.

THE Clipper Brig, CHRISTINA, T. Rees, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will be ready to load in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to T. AND W. DAY,

5174 Kellick's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

THE fine A1 brig ULRICA, 315 tons register, Henry Stone, commander, will sail on Wednesday, the 1st December, and has splendid accommodation for passengers.

For particulars apply to the Captain, on board, in the Cove. 544

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

Going up to the Wharf.

THE FIRST-CLASS schooner HERCULEAN, 120 tons burthen, R. Cooper, master, will clear at the Customs to-morrow, Thursday, 2nd instant, and sail first fair wind.

Shippers are particularly requested to pass entries, to prevent detention.

For passage only apply to THOMAS CROFT,

5701 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine SHIP PACTOLUS, Tucker commander, is loading rapidly, and will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House; or, JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 5660

FOR MELBOURNE.

Going right up to the wharf without lightering a package.

THE BRIGANTINE ANN MARY, 80 tons, Johnson, master. Has room for a few tons.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 5661

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

A regular Trader.

THE A1 Brigantine MARGARET AND MARY, 130 tons, Currie, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 5664

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

A regular trader.

Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once.

THE fine A 1 clipper brig CHESHIRE WITCH, 155 tons register, Edward Helden, commander, now filling up, will clear at the Water Police Office To-morrow.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Bon Accord (Willis') Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

A regular trader.

THE splendid clipper brig ALGERINE, 160 tons register, Alfred Brooks, commander, will sail in a few days. This beautiful brig has been purchased expressly for the Auckland trade, and is fitted and found in first-rate style. For freight or passage, having most superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 5574

FOR NELSON DIRECT.

THE BRIGANTINE COMET, 100 tons, Henry Clouston, commander, will sail in a few days. Has superior accommodations for cabin and intermediate passengers. For freight or passage apply on board, at Deloitte's Wharf. 3812

FOR ADELAIDE AND MAURITIUS,

Calling at King George's Sound, if sufficient inducement offers,

THE first-class Barque FANNY FISHER, 300 tons, Charles Harrold commander, now fast filling up at Willis' Bon Accord Wharf. To shippers and passengers for Adelaide and the Mauritius this fine vessel offers an eligible opportunity.

For freight, cabin, or steerage passage, apply to Captain Harrold; or HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street.

Two doors south of Bank of New South Wales.

November 25. 3858

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail 1st January, 1853.

For Wool, Passengers, and Gold only,

THE well-known A1 Ship KATE, 904 tons register, T. Grieves, commander. Has now completed stowing a considerable portion of her cargo, and will sail about 1st January.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her magnificent poop accommodation. Carries a surgeon. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO.,

5472 Exchange Buildings.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT,

THE splendid new frigate-built ship HAMILTON CAMPBELL KIDSTON, A1, 1444 tons register, W. M. Paterson, commander, will sail 1st December. Intending passengers by this route to England are invited to inspect her magnificent and airy accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Paterson, on board; or HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,

4260 Circular Quay.

FOR CEYLON DIRECT.

THE CANTERBURY, A1, 13 years, will sail for the above port with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Agents.

MAURITIUS.

Notice to Shippers to the Mauritius.

THE Barque FANNY FISHER, having the Commissariat Stores on board, all shippers for Mauritius must make their shipments AT ONCE, otherwise they may be disappointed.

For cabin or steerage passage, and freight, to Adelaide, please apply without delay to HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street.

November 30. 5596

FOR LONDON,

For Gold only.

THE fine fast sailing A1 British built barque RUBY, John Ellerby, commander, being ready for sea, will sail in a few days.

Captain Ellerby will attend at the office of the undersigned daily, at 10 o'clock A.M., to weigh gold.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

5533 Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine SHIP CHEAPSIDE, A 1, 622 tons, David Lewis, commander.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Circular Quay, or J. B. METCALFE.

N.B. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this splendid ship, at the Circular Quay.

November 29. 5469

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 barque CUTHBERTS, 914 tons register, William M'Lean, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

Spring-street, September 14. 6546

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 SHIP VIMEIRA, 1100 tons, Henry Neatby, commander, will be despatched on the 20th January. For freight or passage apply to H. NEATBY, DONALDSON AND CO., or, to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

This ship will be followed by the WATERLOO, on the 20th of February. 5333

FOR FREIGHT TO CHARTER.

THE FINE BRIG KATE, A1, 261 tons register, Captain Reuss, is now open for freight or charter. Apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 480, George-street, one door South of the Bank of New South Wales. 4842

BARQUE CRISHNA.

THE above named vessel, (Captain I. I. Spence) having changed hands, it is requested that all accounts against her may be rendered in duplicate, by noon To-morrow.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,

5572 Sussex-street.

BARQUE BLACKFRIAR.

PASSENGERS by this vessel who have not paid the balance of their passage-money, are requested to take notice that they must do so This Day; and all accounts against the ship must be rendered in duplicate by noon, to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, & CO., Exchange Buildings.

December 1. 5678

SHIP STADT UTRECHT.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by this vessel are particularly requested to pass entries for their Goods at once, for Buchanan's Wharf, and are requested to take notice that entries will be passed for any Goods impeding the ship's discharge as they come to hand, and they will be landed and stored at the expense and risk of the consignees.

The ship will not be responsible for any loss of, or damage to, Goods after being landed.

GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, & CO., Agents.

December 1. 5679

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.

POSTPONEMENT.—In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the public practice is postponed till Wednesday next, the 8th instant.

THOMAS DRUITT,

5709 Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.

CANDIDATES for the offices of Manager, Accountant, Tellers, and Clerks are requested to send in their applications on or before the 8th December, addressed to the Directors of the Australian Joint-stock Bank, care of Mr. GEORGE KING, No. 397, Pitt-street. 5669

NOTICE.

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT COMPANY.

THE Provisional Committee are requested to meet on THURSDAY next, December 2nd, at Three o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of allotting shares in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting held this day.

JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Honorary Secretary.

Exchange Rooms, 30th November. 5666

NOTICE.

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT COMPANY.

PARTIES desirous of having Shares in this Company allotted to them on Thursday next, are requested to send in their applications before Three o'clock on that day.

JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Honorary Secretary.

Exchange Rooms, 30th November. 5668

BALL AND SUPPER.

THE public are respectfully informed that Mr. J. MAXWELL intends giving a Grand Plain and Fancy Dress Ball and Supper, at the Saloon of the Saracen's Head Hotel, corner of King and Sussex Streets, on BOXING NIGHT, Monday, the 27th December, 1852.

Double Tickets, 12s. 6d., Single ditto, 10s.

No trouble will be spared to render it satisfactory, there being a beautiful supper room. For the occasion there will be a splendid band of Music, and the room will be beautifully decorated.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Clark's, Horse and Jockey, corner of Hunter-street and O'Connell-street; and at Mr. Tigh's, Queen's Arms, South Head Road; and at Mr. Dishington's, Odd Fellow's Hall, Hay Market; and Mr. Robert Maxwell's, Sir William Wallace, Bathurst-street, and at the above named Hotel.

5707 JOHN MAXWELL.

CASINO.—Open every Wednesday evening, at Mr. MAXWELL's, Saloon, Saracen's Head Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets. Dancing to commence at half-past seven o'clock. Admission one shilling; Ladies gratis.

N.B.—None but respectable ladies will be admitted.

3493 J. MAXWELL.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.

Great success and unbounded applause, at the above celebrated and fashionable place of amusement, where unparalleled equestrian feats by MALCOM'S unrivalled company of artistes are nightly hailed with enthusiastic cheering and deafening plaudits. The stage performances, the highly trained horses, the celebrated Gymnasia, and Olympian games, on the whole forming a routine of performances which eclipses any ever produced on this side of the Atlantic.

J. MALCOM, Proprietor.

N.B.—Two Grooms, young active men, wanted, of good character, for the above establishment. Apply at 10 o'clock, this morning, at the Amphitheatre, York-street. 5711

THE Offices of the undersigned are removed to his stores in St. John's-street, formerly Williams, Campbell, and Co's., where his business of General Commission Merchant will hereafter be conducted.

COLIN N. CAMPBELL.

Launceston, November 1. 470g

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. HAMILTON, Saddle and Harness maker, begs to apprise his customers that he has removed from 577, George-street, to a more central position 238, Pitt-street, within a few doors of King-street.

N B —Repairs neatly done. 5716

MESSRS. GARSED AND MOXKILL beg to intimate to their friends and constituents that, having given up the retail branch, their wholesale business will be carried on in future at No. 548, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of Australasia.

December 1. 5674

NEW MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED, the GREAT BRITAIN POLKA. Composed by Mr. J. A. DANIELL, and dedicated by special permission to Captain MATTHEWS and the Officers of the Great Britain steam-ship. To be had of H. MARSH AND Co., 490½, George-street; Mr. Moffitt; J. Hudson, Pitt-street, and of the Author, Rushcutter's Bay. Price, 2s. enamelled title pages; gilt ditto, 2s. 6d. 5688

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS,

Ex Late Arrivals.

NOTES on Public Subjects; made during a Tour in 1851 through the United States and Canada. By Hugh Seymour Tremenheere, Esq. Post 8vo.

This is a book which every Englishman who cares about public subjects at all should read without delay.—*Guardian.*

Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. By Lady Theresa Lewis. With Portraits. 3 vols, 8vo.

Taken altogether, they form an excellent pendant to the "History of the Rebellion," and combine, with the responsible earnestness of the political memoir, some of the most fascinating characteristics of the romantic chronicle. The work is written throughout in the best taste, and displays a capacity of research and original observation not often found in such happy combination.—*Fraser.*

Journal of a Winter's Tour in India. By the Honorable Captain Francis Egerton, R.N. 2 vols. Post 8vo.

Manly life, quick observation, and ready enjoyment, are marked on every page. We have no false sentiment, no tricks of style. From the starting point at Southampton to the disembarkation at Trieste, the journey and its sights are made real to us.—*Athenæum.*

The Grenville Papers; being the Correspondence of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, K.G., and his Brother, George Grenville, their Friends and Contemporaries. By William James Smith, Esq. 2 vols., 8vo.

The Grenville Correspondence extends over a period of more than thirty years, commencing in 1742; but the most interesting and important part of it is that which comprises the seven concluding years of George II., and first ten years of George III.'s reign. These are valuable contributions to history; and serve to explain, to illustrate, and to clear up, some questions hitherto vexed and undetermined.—*Fraser.*

Buenos Ayres, and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, from their Discovery and Conquest by the Spaniards. By Sir Woodbine Parish. Second edition. Plates. 8vo.

All who desire to obtain accurate information respecting the Argentine Republic will find it in the present work, which undoubtedly affords the most complete account of that country, not only as regards its history and political changes, but its geographical limits, its commerce, social condition, and general character.—*Morning Herald.*

History of England and France under the House of Lancaster, with an Introductory View of the early Reformation. 8vo.

It is throughout such an honest and earnest investigation of truth as best becomes the historian. An extensive research for original authorities and a patient collation of contemporary writers is visible, and these are pursued with an indifference to modern authors which shows at any rate a determination to drink of the streams of history at their highest sources.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey. By Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

Our expectations on taking up these volumes were very high, and they have not been disappointed. The book contains a variety of excellent matter, and the letters of Lord Jeffrey will heighten the respect that attaches to his name.—*Athenæum.*

Five Years' Residence at Nepaul. By Captain Thomas Smith, Assistant-Political Agent at Nepaul, from 1841 to 1845. 2 vols.

No one need go elsewhere for information about Nepaul. He will find it all arranged in this interesting work with perspicuity and completeness. It will henceforth be the standard work on Nepaul. Captain Smith's narrative of his personal and sporting adventures is most exciting. The work includes a full account of the Embassy of Jung Bahadoor.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe; with copious specimens. By William and Mary Howitt. 2 vols.

A most charming and valuable work. From the famous "Edda," down to the novels of Miss Bremer, the prose and poetic writings of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland, are introduced to us in a manner at once singularly comprehensive and concise, with most attractive biographies of the poets and other great men. The songs and ballads are translated with exquisite poetic beauty.—*Sun.*

Queechy. By Elizabeth Wetherell, author of "The Wide, Wide World."

"Queechy" is an American story of minute traits and gentle emotions. In some respects it is eminent among recent transatlantic tales. It is written in modest, unaffected language.—*Athenæum.*

Undoubtedly a work of very considerable ability. Abounding in clever, and we should think truthful, sketches of American life and manners. It will afford not only a great deal of amusement, but much information.—*Critic.*

Lydia; a Woman's Book. By Mrs. Newton Crosland (late Camilla Toulmin).

A true tale of deep domestic interest, vigorously written, and abounding with touches of genuine nature.—*Globe.*

China, during the War and since the Peace. By Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., F.R.S., late Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China. 2 vols, 8vo.

This work, relating to the Chinese war, by a very competent authority, takes rank among the most amusing of the many clever books to which our operations against the flowery land have given birth.—*Examiner.*

Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal; or, Eighteen Months in the Polar Regions, in Search of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, in the years 1850-51. By Lieut. Sherard Osborne, R.N. Post 8vo.

The impression produced by the scenery—the hopes and fears as the ice, that is as the weather, fluctuated—the rivalry of the different squadrons, for four or five expeditions were navigating those seas, and apparently without any proper understanding as to the division of duty—the amusements to vary the monotony of the winter—the cordiality, and the enthusiastic feelings that animated the men for the objects of the expedition,—are all vividly brought out.—*Spectator.*

Lyall's Elementary Geology, 8vo.

Stephen's (Sir James) Lectures on the History of France, 2 vols., 8vo.

David Copperfield, 8vo., plates.

Thackeray's Vanity Fair, 8vo., plates

W. R. PIDDINGTON,

Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street, next Bank of New South Wales. 5647

BATHING.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BATHS.

T. ROBINSON most respectfully invites his friends and the public to inspect his Baths. They are considerably enlarged, and made perfectly secure from the intrusion of sharks, and in every possible way has studied the comfort of those that may honour him with their patronage. There can be but one opinion on the great benefit derived from so delightful a recreation as bathing in a warm climate. A visit will be sufficient to show that it has taken considerable outlay to make them in their present state. T. R. also assures those who will avail themselves of bathing at his establishment that all possible attention shall be met with. The same solicitations are made to the ladies. Terms may be known at the Baths. Hot baths are always ready.

Domain, November 24. 5168

BARK HUTS, v. OVENS DIGGINGS.

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Ovens, will start again on Monday next, with three three-horse teams, for the Black Dog, within twenty miles of Spring Creek. Parties who wish to accompany the teams and have their luggage taken, can do so on reasonable terms. The advertiser will be at Mr. Borton's, Cricketers' Arms, Pitt-street, during Friday; or in the mean time application can be made at the Bark Huts Inn.

G. DAVIS.

N.B. The distance travelled daily will be from 25 to 30 miles.

STRAW HAT AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

New Buildings, George-street, next the premises of Mr. Dreutler.

MRS. LENEHAN respectfully announces to the ladies of Sydney, that she has just opened, ex Vimiera, twenty cases of the choicest goods in the colonies, (from the most fashionable London houses). They consist of—

Ladies', girls', and maids' rice bonnets, in variety

Ditto ditto ditto chip ditto

Ditto ditto ditto Patnel's ditto

Ditto ditto ditto crystal ditto

Ditto ditto ditto Tuscan ditto

Ditto ditto ditto fancy ditto

Ladies' riding and girls' hats

Infants', boys', and men's Leghorn hats

Also,

Five cases, containing ladies' richly trimmed silk and satin bonnets, flowers, ribbons, and other fashionable millinery materials.

NOTE.—Mrs. Lenehan begs to remind her former patrons, that since her resumption of business in George-street, she has not had the advantage of getting goods in the style she was accustomed to; but having received this, her first importation for this season, she confidently assures them that no other house in the colony can excel hers in giving general satisfaction. 5247

SELLING OFF—GREAT BARGAINS.

For Four Weeks only.

LARK AND BENNETT beg to announce that their Retail Establishment will close the end of this month.

LARK AND BENNETT.

467, George-street, December 1. 5464

PIANOFORTE, rosewood, Collard and Collard makers, £30

Wrought-iron safe, warranted fire proof, £15

German flute, patent, 6 silver keys, C. Gerock, £1. 17s. 6d.

Handsome oil painting, "View of the Alps," £3

White China matting, 1½ yard wide, best quality, 1s. 7d. per yard

Sperm candles, Belmont's 1s. 3d. per lb.

Prime congou tea (Arabia) 85s. per chest

Ditto hysonskin (Caldew) 60s. ditto

Rosewood writing desk, reclining chairs, musical instruments, guns, lamps, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

A quantity of shop fixtures and fittings for sale.

R. COLEMAN.

South Side Park-street,

Two doors from George-street. 5671

HEARTH RUGS AND HALL MATS.

J. HILL, JUN., begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the public in general, to the large and superior assortment of splendid designs and quality in Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, of all sizes, just imported.

A call will prove the above, at 107, King-street.

5680 JOHN HILL, JUN.

CHINA MATTING, CHINA MATTING.

THE undersigned having received a large consignment of China matting, in coloured and white, from four (4) to six (6) quarter, is now prepared to supply his customers and the trade in any quantity, at moderate prices.

Also,

A few sets of clothes baskets, in good condition, equally low.

J. HILL, Jun.,

3728 107, King-street.

LANDING ex Vimeira, &c., &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blister and cast steel | Painters' varnish |
| Carron cart boxes | Painters' brushes |
| Grain tin | Coleman's starch |
| Boiler plate | Price's Belmont candles |
| Hoop iron | Linen drills |
| Ewbank's nails | Doeskins |
| Brick weights | Flannels |
| Iron pots | Prints |
| Sheet lead | Stationery |
| Corrosive sublimate | Writing paper |
| Blue stone | Envelopes |
| Litharge | Millboards |
| Whiting | Bookbinder's material |
| Lump alum | Seaming twine |
| Yellow ochre | Deck lights |
| Dry white lead | Cordage |
| Lamp black | Window glass |
| Brunswick green | Candle cotton |
| Pumice stone | Lozenges |
| English umber | Sarsparilla |
| Damp blue | Epsom salts |
| Rose pink | Essence anchovies |
| Lump Venetian red | Capers |
| Blue black | Brown Windsor Soap, &c., &c. |
| White and black paint | |
| London glue | |

L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

November 30. 5686

ON SALE.—

Ale, in barrels and cases, bottled

Porter, in barrels, bottled

Sherry, in cases

Port, in cases

Champagne, quarts and pints, of the very first quality

Hock and Moselle, shipped by Gogel, Kock, and Co.

Sauterne, in cases

Claret, Chateau Margaux.

Ex Great Britain.

Apply to

5569 CRAWLEY AND SMITH.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, 291, Pitt-street (within two doors of the Theatre)—

Rum

Brandy

Gin, in cases

Port wine, in wood and bottle

Sherry, ditto ditto

Madeira

Champagne

Byass' ale and porter

The underigned begs to inform his country friends that he is prepared to receive Wool for sale on commission; they may rely on the greatest punctuality and attention to their interests.

5087 JOHN ARKINS.

FOR SALE, 20,000 feet of Richmond River Cedar, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to JAMES FLANDERS, Builder's Arms, Sussex and Liverpool-street. 5665

## SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned unclaimed and forfeited property in the possession of the Sydney Police will be sold by public auction, at the central Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 1st December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot.

1. One silver watch, without case, Atkinson, Gatehead, No. 200
2. One silver watch, George Rose, London, No. 7265
3. One silver watch and guard, Montgomery, Dublin, No. 1674
4. One silver watch, Short, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, No. 39,426
5. One metal watch, Hullier, at Paris, No. 243
6. One gold watch, Geneva, E. Chappenitte, No. 4948, in case
7. One silver hunting watch, no maker's name, No. 6646
8. One small silver watch, W. Hope, London, No. 2319
9. One metal watch, with silver guard chain, John Cerding, Temple Bar, London, No. 95
10. One silver snuff box, engraved RF on lid
11. One silver vinaigrette, Chinese make
12. One gold ring, set with diamond and turquoise
13. Two gold rings and gold pin
14. One gold pin and guard, and one silver brooch
15. One gold watch key and silver split ring
16. One silver vinaigrette
17. One cameo brooch, and piece of silver spoon
18. One small gold brooch, set with stones
19. One pin (hand)
20. Two silver pencil cases
21. Four salt and two egg spoons
22. One gold brooch, set with garnets
23. One silver watch case
24. One gold signet ring, set with amethyst
25. One gold ring, set with bloodstone
26. One nugget of gold
27. One box, containing wearing apparel
28. One ditto ditto
29. One ditto ditto
30. One ditto ditto
31. One trunk ditto
32. One box ditto
33. One ditto ditto
34. One ditto ditto
35. One trunk ditto
36. One portmanteau (empty)
37. One bundle, containing fustian, print, and calico
38. One side of sole leather
39. One pair of boots and bundle of uppers
40. One bundle of female wearing apparel
41. One ditto ditto
42. One ditto ditto
43. One ditto ditto
44. One ditto ditto
45. One ditto male ditto
46. One ditto ditto
47. One ditto ditto
48. One ditto female ditto
49. One ditto ditto
50. One ditto ditto
51. One ditto sundries
52. One ditto ditto
53. One ditto (8 pairs of ladies' shoes, and parcel of needles)
54. One bag of sundries
55. A seaman's hammock and sundries
56. A bundle of male wearing apparel
57. One basket containing boots
58. One large bundle wearing apparel
59. One child's carriage
60. One basket of sundries
61. One bundle ditto
62. One bundle of calico
63. One door scraper
64. One bundle of sundries
65. Two metal pots
66. Five old guns
67. One set of mason's tools
68. One trunk of knives
69. A quantity of cigars (Chinsurahs)
70. Ditto ditto (Cortadoes)
71. Two baskets of sundries
72. Four window sashes
73. A bag containing old copper
74. Ditto sundries.

JOHN M'LERIE, J. P.,

Superintendent Sydney Police.

Police Office, Sydney, November 24. 3940

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

Paper—Foolscap and Post; Eau de Cologne

Billiard Cues, Chessman, Fancy Buttons

Silk Umbrellas; and

A Superb Assortment of Papier Maché Goods

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 3rd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The under-mentioned Goods, namely:—

Foolscap and post paper

Eau de Cologne, in quarts, pints, half and quarter pints, very superior, in wicker-work bottles

Billiard cues

Chessmen

Fancy buttons

Silk umbrellas

Also.

A superb assortment of pápier maché goods

☞ Well worthy the attention of the public, consisting of desks, portfolios, envelope cases, card cases, reticules, watchstands, inkstands, jewel cases, &c., &c., &c., together with various sundries too numerous to particularize.

Terms at sale. 5692

CASKS.—EX GAMBIA.

To Coopers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

150, more or less, casks—120, 160, 140, 180 gallons

Adapted for whalers and oil casks.

Terms at sale. 5521

CURRANTS.

To Grocers, Shippers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1, at 11 o'clock precisely,

6 Barrels currants

2 Caroteels ditto.

Terms at sale. 5604

STEEL SNAFFLE BITS.

To Saddlers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1st, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One case superior steel snaffle bits.

Terms at sale. 5525

SADDLERS' MATERIALS.

To Saddlers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, December 1st, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A large assortment of Saddlers' materials

Terms at sale. 3715

ENGLISH CHEESE AND HAMS, Damaged. On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, December 1st, at 11 o'clock precisely,

2 Cases English cheese

2 Hogsheads hams

2 Ditto ditto, all more or less damaged

Terms, cash. 3714

CUTLERY.

Just landed.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1, at 11 o'clock,

One Case Cutlery.

Ivory-handled knives and forks, in sets

Plated spoons

Japanned iron teaspoons

Pen and pocket knives

Gold diggers' protectors.

Terms at sale. 5603

SADDLERY AND PLATED HARNESS.

To Saddlers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1,

One superior plated tandem harness

Gent's all over hogskin best staple saddles

Ditto spring bar ditto

Ditto common ditto

Snaffle and Pelham bridles

Jockey whips

Spurs.

Terms at sale. 5524

DEALERS IN EARTHENWARE, IRONMONGERS, Shippers, and Others, are reminded that

MR. CHARLES NEWTON sells THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Henfrey's Stores, Bligh-street,

A very superior assortment of earthenware and hollowware. 5728

CHINA, EARTHEN AND HOLLOW WARE, AND FENDERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Mr. Toogood, to sell by auction, at his Stores, Bligh-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

Thirty-four crates of Coupland's best Earthenware, consisting of—

Modern pattern dinner services, of various colours

A splendid assortment of dessert services

Ditto ditto, chamber ditto, in sets, with footpans, &c.

Large size breakfast bowls and saucers

Plates and dishes, assorted

A very superior assortment of jugs

CHINA.

50 Sets gold and white China, containing—

12 Breakfast bowls and saucers

12 Tea ditto ditto

12 Coffee ditto ditto

12 Muffins

12 Egg cups

2 B. and B. plates

Tea-pot, sugar, slop bowl, cream and milk jug, in the newest and most chaste styles

The whole of the above are of the very best description, and the newest styles. The sale will commence with the Earthenware.

20 Dozen bronzed Fenders—consisting of poles, bright tops, round ends, and all the new patterns

60 Sets useful fire-irons

A general assortment of hollowware, consisting of tinned saucepans and tea kettles

Oval pots and boilers

Round ditto

Fish kettles

Stew pans, enamelled and tinned potatoe steamers

Italian irons, and various other articles

Terms at sale. 550

TWENTY SEVEN TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 2nd proximo, at 11 o'clock,

Twenty-seven trunks ladies' gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes, of the very best description.

Terms at sale. 5503

EIGHTY-FOUR PACKAGES of Choice Goods, just landed, ex Vimeira.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,

Eighty-four packages of the undermentioned goods:—

Two cases lace goods, comprising everything at present in demand in the lace department

Two cases fancy bonnet ribbons

One ditto black gros and satinette

One ditto fancy bandannas

One ditto printed corahs

One case spuns

Two cases gloves, assorted, in kid, silk, thread, Berlin, buck, and doe

Three ditto Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets

Five ditto hosiery, in white and black cotton, brown and coloured half-hose, children's socks and hose

Two ditto lambswool and merino vests

One case blue Guernsey shirts

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Two bales 72-inch grey sheetings

One bale 72-inch white ditto

Eight bales 36-inch fine white shirtings

Four ditto 36-inch stout grey

Two cases 7 8 light plates

Six ditto 5-4 fancies

One case 7-8 black and whites

One bale 5-4 navy blues

Two Bales 10-4 diaper rugs

Two ditto 11-4 white counterpanes

Two ditto 4-4 apron checks

Two cases white and coloured roll jaconets

Two ditto white and ditto lenos

One ditto harness books

One ditto corded shirts

One ditto toilet covers

Two ditto drab moleskins

One ditto Lancashire flannels

One ditto Welch ditto

Two ditto brown hollands

SLOPS

Two ditto cloth shooting coats

One ditto alpaca ditto

One ditto dowlas ditto

Two ditto fancy doe trousers

One ditto satin vests

One ditto alpaca ditto

One ditto fancy regatta shirts, in boxes

One ditto white ditto ditto ditto

Two bales stout Scotch twill shirts

One ditto 2 x 2 striped

Two cases fancy doeskins

One ditto black broad cloths

One ditto summer cashmeres

One ditto silesias

One ditto tailors' canvas

Terms at sale. 5504

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Important Sale of Costly and Superb Furniture.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the New Stores of Mr. Levy, Wynyard-terrace, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

A magnificent assortment of really superior Furniture, consisting of—

Handsome rosewood chairs

Ditto mahogany ditto

Ditto rosewood easy ditto

Ditto mahogany bedsteads

Ditto marble top dressing tables

Ditto iron bedsteads

Ditto Brussels hassocks

Silk and worsted furniture gimp 391

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF WINES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Mr. Toogood, to sell by auction, at his Stores, Bligh-street, on MONDAY, 6th December, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his large importation of Wines, consisting of—

Port

Sherry

Madeira

Champagne, Claret, and Hock

Case Brandy and Cordials.

Full particulars will be given in a few days. 5500


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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### DEPARTURES.

November 30.—Waratah, for Melbourne.
November 30.—Peter Godeffroy, for Valparaiso, via Newcastle.
November 30.—Acacia, for Melbourne.
November 30.—Eliza, for Melbourne.
November 30.—Cadet, for London.
November 30.—Freak, for Melbourne.
November 30.—Souvenir, for Geelong.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Emma, brig, for Geelong; Emma, barque, for Melbourne; Sir Bevois, for Manila.

### CLEARANCES.

November 30.—Emma, barque, 191 tons, Captain George Kelly, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Blundell and 2 children, Mrs. Blundell and child, Messrs C. H. Sayers, Blundell, Donnelly, Balderstone, Colefor, M'Elheran, M'Donald, Riley, Willmott, Woolley, Blair, Cox, and M'Laughlin.

November 30.—Emma, brig, 121 tons, Captain Henry Thomas Fox, for Geelong. Passengers—Mrs. Chin and child, Mr. Jarvis.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

November 30.—Giraffe, from Newcastle, with 408 tons coals, 575 bushels maize, 658 lbs. bacon, 45 lbs. butter; Susan, from the Hawkesbury, with 1220 bushels maize, 60 bushels wheat, 10 bushels oats, 29 cwt. flour, 3 bags bran, 150 lbs. bacon, 40 lbs. cheese, 4 coops poultry, 490 dozen eggs; Rose, steamer, from Morpeth, with 92 bales wool, 10 bags maize, 30 bags flour, 12 casks tallow, 18 cases eggs, 40 hides, 3 cases cheese, 3 packages bacon, 5 calves, 40 lambs, 14 horses, 14 pigs, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 30.—Emma, for the M'Leay, via Port Macquarie with sundries; Albatross, for Newcastle, with sundries.

### EXPORTS.

November 30.—Emma, for Melbourne: 40 bags rice, 13 octaves 4 hogsheads and 7 barrels brandy, 6 hogsheads rum, H. Fisher; 50 chests and 50 half-chests tea, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 12 packages bacon and hams, H. B. Morgan; 2 drays, A. F. Gibson; 1 box, 3 boxes cutlery, 1 bale tents, 5 bundles lines, 3 bundles scythe handles, 12 weighing machines, 5 casks 2 kegs 2 hogsheads 1 case and 1 bundle hardware, A. Wilson; 4 bales and 1 bag corks, W. Allen; 57 packages cordage, 1 cask blocks, 38 camp ovens and covers, 30 lamp posts, 50 pieces for posts, 1 cask picks, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 22 casks butter, C. H. Sayers; 19 packages furniture, 20 packages chairs, M. J. Davis; 2 kegs, 5 cases, and 1 cask drugs, E. Youngman, and Co.; 1 trunk shoes, 1 case eau de Cologne, A. Dreutler; 2 cases furniture, B. Benjamin; 2 cases woollens and cottons, D. Jones and Co.; 191 cases preserves, M'Nab Brothers; 2½ tons ham and bacon, 10 kegs tartaric acid, 1 jar opium, 200 chests and 200 half-chests tea, 111 bags coffee, E. M. Sayers; 4 cases woollens, J. Levey, 1 case boxes, 1 case cottons, 8 cases champagne, M. Birnstingl; 18 cases bedsteads, 40 bags cracked maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 45 cases and 15 casks oil stores, E. Eagar; 3 tons flour, 80 sacks maize, E. B. Hamel; 1 case cottons, 2 cases cutlery, 2 cases watches, 3 trunks boots and shoes, 3 cases woollens, J. Davis; 115 cases and 14 casks lemon syrup, 157 cases ginger wine, 31 cases fruits, 4 bales woollens, Thornton and Church; 2 cases apparel, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 7 cases bottles, 1 cask, 1 case, and 1 package machinery, J. Donnelly; 3 cases drugs, J. W. Donnelly; 60 cases and 15 baskets champagne, 40 half-chests tea, G. Thornton; 3 carts, M. Bennett; 3000 slates, 4 logs pine, W. Brown; 330 mats sugar, A. Ashdown.

November 30.—Emma, for Geelong: 4 packages raisins, 1 package figs, 1 cask almonds, 10 casks currants, 2 casks sugar, 2 cases wine, 1 case brandy, 1 cask salad oil, 4 packages sago, 10 casks pearl barley, 1 cask stoves, 1 cask soda, 2 packages seeds, 2 cases sugar-candy, 20 cases toys, 2 cases hats, 2 cases drapery, A Dreutler; 6 hogsheads rum, 6 hogsheads brandy, H. Fisher; 50 cases Geneva, 5 cases cigars, 20 bags rice, 10 chests, 19 half-chests tea, Beaines and Kede; 10 cases Geneva, 5 cases brandy, 27 cases ginger wine, 10 cases lemon syrup, 2 cases coffee, G. Were; 508 cases Geneva, M. Gibson; 10 bags flour, 1 case apparel, Gilchrist and Co.; 3 cases stationery, Sands and Kenny; 14 kegs lemon syrup, G. Langhorne; 5 cases shoes, J. Bagwell; 23 cases pickles, 3 casks and 1 case hams, 11 bales bacon, 5 bags rice, 5 boxes soap, 5 boxes candles, L. Bergin; 1 piano, 2 pictures, 1 chest drawers, 1 ton bacon, 25 cases ginger wine, 1 box millinery, Sheppard and Alger; 3 casks oil, 1 puncheon, 3 cases, 3 hogsheads, 1 cask, and 1 keg hardware, 2 bundles tyres, 2 weighing machines, 1 keg shot, 5 bundles spades, T. Woolley; 8 kegs butter, 3 cases guernseys, 2 casks sperm oil, 48 chests, 47 half-chests, 97 boxes tea, G. Thorne and Co.; 2 chests coffee, 1 case spices, E. Eagar; 231 mats sugar, A. Ashdown. Shipped in Sydney—40 tons coals, original cargo.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Clifton, this evening; and by the Blackfriar to-morrow evening, at 6.

For Manila.—By the Sir Bevois, this day, at noon.

For Hobart Town.—By the Waterlily, on Friday evening, at 6.

For Adelaide.—By the Cheshire Witch, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For Melbourne, Adelaide, King George's Sound, Swan River, Cape of Good Hope, and England.—By the Sydney steam-ship, on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

### EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD

By the barque Cadet, Captain Freeman, which sailed yesterday for London, the following quantities of gold were transmitted by the under-mentioned shippers:—

| | Ozs. | dwts. | grs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Bank of New South Wales | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Cohen and Co. | 1,608 | 9 | 0 |
| Colonial Gold Company | 1,343 | 13 | 12 |
| R. Towns | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Holt, junior | 225 | 17 | 0 |
| Gilchrist and Alexander | 154 | 0 | 0 |
| | 13,631 | 19 | 12 |

Thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-one ounces nineteen pennyweights and twelve grains, the value of which, at 65s. per ounce, is £44,305 18s. 4½d. Insurance and freight have been charged at 70s., which fixes the value at £47,711 18s. 3d.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: November 30 Margaret and Mary, schooner, 80 tons, Currie, fo Geelong; Cheapside, barque, 700 tons, Lewis, fo London.

Sydney Shipping.—During the last month the number of ships entered inwards from Great Britain and foreign countries has been 17, carrying 1135 passengers. The departures have been 14, with 29 passengers. The number of vessels from colonial ports entered inwards have been 39, with 1971 passengers. The departures have been 50, with 609 passengers. The total number of arrivals in the colony has been 3106, and of departures 632,—showing an excess of arrivals over departures of 2474 passengers.

The Harriet schooner is alongside Struth's Wharf; the old mainmast has been taken out, and a new one will be stepped to-day. After other repairs she is to proceed to Newcastle for a cargo of coals, and thence for Melbourne.

Immigrants by the John Gray.—Last evening, about thirty-five of the immigrants by this ship were landed at the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, with the view of their being forwarded to Maitland by steamer. As no steamer started last evening, they were placed in an unpleasant predicament; the very disagreeable state of the weather rendering a location upon a wet wharf any thing but welcome to these strangers. A very little attention would prevent a mistake of this kind.


[Advertisement.]

Sydney, November, 1852.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg very respectfully to return our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the uniform kindness and urbanity with which we have been treated during our long and tedious voyage from Liverpool to the port of Sydney; for the able and efficient manner by which we have been borne over the vast expanse between us and our father land; to the officers and crew for their civility and obliging demeanour evinced to us during the passage; and, above all, for your especial kindness to our wives and families; finally, to your gentlemanly conduct, to your feeling and warm heartedness, to each and all, we can bear ample testimony, and be ever deeply and gratefully remembered by,

Sir, your sincerely obliged well-wishers,

J. Midgley, schoolmaster; J. M'Isaac, constable; J. Gossip, constable; A. Robinson, surgeon's assistant; T. Poole, "; P. M'Isaac, "; J. Macauly.

*Names of Emigrants.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John O'Hara | W. Bensley |
| W. Smith | J. Marline |
| A. Fitzgerald | J. Torpy |
| G. Scott | J. Maher |
| J. Turnbull | M. Delaney |
| J. T. Hayes | W. Moore |
| G. Murray | J. Maher |
| P. Kerns | J. Wiseman |
| R. Cameron | H. Beasley |
| William Brain | J. Atkins |
| G. Leafe | A. Kennedy |
| A. Rhimes | E. D. Midgley |
| W. Bell | J. Midgley, jun. |
| D. Austin | W. Ward |
| J. Larkins | D. M'Leod |
| A. Cameron | F. Clifton |
| J. Barker | T. Clifton |
| C. M'Rae | W. Wiseman |
| Donald M'Rae | A. Doull |
| Duncan M'Rae | R. M'Leod |
| F. M'Rae | G. Waddo |
| J. Montford | J. Sinclair |
| J. Rawlings | J. Lettice |
| P. Dixon | W. Pearce |
| J. Melville | P. Jones |
| C. Kent | G. Monk |
| J. C. Smith | B. Loveday |
| J. Poll | C. Ward |
| D. M'Donald | William M'Intosh |
| D. Pateman | J. Briggs |
| S. Wordall | W. Sharman |
| J. Haradine | E. Hobson |
| J. Game | W. Smith |
| G. Austin | T. Barling |
| J. Delaney | W. Allen |

Being the signatures of the whole of the male adults of the emigrants of the ship John Gray.

To Captain M'Donald, ship John Gray.


## DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| December. | | Sun rises | Sun sets | High Water morn | High Water eve |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wednesday | 4 43 | 6 55 | 11 0 | 11 20 |

Moon, last quarter, 10.27 p.m., December 4.

Petty Sessions.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Mr. James Griffin, to be Clerk of Petty Sessions at Araluen.

Parramatta Steamers.—Capitalists and speculators will please not forget that the sale of these fast and capital boats takes place unreservedly at Mr. Mort's Rooms this day, at eleven o'clock, when full attendance is expected.

Mr. Mort's sales to-day comprise several city and suburban allotments, farms at Singleton, as well as the Parramatta steamers. We are requested to call the attention of all having money to invest to these important sales.


ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, December 1.

Will be produced Colman's Play of THE IRON CHEST. Sir Edward Mortimer, Mr. Warde; Wilford, Mr. Willis; Adam Winterton, Mr. Rogers; Gilbert Rawbold, Mr. Arabin; Sampson Rawbold, Mr. F. Howson; Armstrong, Mr. J. Howson; Helen, Mrs. Guerin; Blanche, Miss Warde; Barbara, Madame Carandini; Judith, Mrs. Gibbs. Pas Seul, Miss Collins. To be followed by the Interlude of I'VE EATEN MY FRIEND. Ballad—The Sad Sea Waves, Madame Sara Flower. To conclude with the laughable Farce of JACK IN THE GREEN.



THE

# Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

*"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."*


## A NATIONAL BANK.

We observe that the honorable member for the Southern Boroughs has given notice of his intention to move, on Tuesday next, for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a National Bank of Issue in New South Wales.

Our readers will remember that this honorable gentleman, Mr. Murray, was Chairman of the Select Committee appointed in July last, by the Legislative Council, to inquire into and report upon the state of the currency and banking in this colony; whose Report, with some observations of our own upon it, was published in our issue of the 6th October. It may also be remembered that the Committee, though appointed for the express purpose of *inquiring* into the subject, declined doing so, on the ground that inquiry was unnecessary, the Council being already furnished with all the information they could reasonably require. As they made no inquiry, of course they had nothing to report upon; and so, as they could not bring up a report, they brought up a treatise. We do not say this sneeringly: we merely state what we believe to be the simple fact. Apart from its irrelevancy, the document referred to is one that does credit to its framers. It is a very clever condensation of matter that has filled volumes, supplied the staple of many a professional lecture, and run through some of the most elaborate and protracted debates that ever occurred in the British Parliament. In this point of view, as a compendium of abstract principles, we would speak of it with becoming respect: but looking at it in its professed character of a report from a Committee appointed to collect information on a specific subject, and for a specific and highly important purpose, we are bound in common honesty to pronounce it an utter and a ridiculous failure. And to make such a document the basis of legislation, especially of legislation so sweeping as that contemplated in the Notice before us, would be the height of folly and presumption.

The Report makes out no case. It does not show that in our existing system of currency and banking there is any thing radically unsound—any thing detrimental to the interests of the community—any thing so defective that it cannot be easily remedied by legislative enactment. It recommends the establishment of a National Bank; but it scarcely even attempts to prove that such an institution is necessary. It states as the reason why a National Bank has not been formed in England, that in that country there are established usages and vested interests with which such a measure would be deemed an objectionable interference. But it does not attempt to plead that there are no such usuages, no such vested interests, in this country: nor does it prove that an interference which would be objectionable there would be unobjectionable here.

If the monetary affairs of New South Wales were in the position they occupied six and thirty years ago, when the metallic currency consisted of dumps and ringed dollars, and the paper currency of the I. O. U.s of individual speculators; and if, under these circumstances, the question lay between a Joint Stock and a National Bank of issue, we apprehend there would scarcely be two opinions as to the immense superiority of the latter. But with four Joint Stock Banks already in operation, one of which has existed full thirty-five years, all possessing a large subscribed capital, all enjoying the implicit confidence of the public, all placed under legislative supervision, and subject to any further legislative restrictions which may be thought conducive to their greater security as banks of issue,—and with the immediate prospect of two other institutions of the like character,—one is really at a loss to understand what useful purpose a National Bank could answer. Its notes, though a legal tender everywhere except at the Bank itself, would in practice possess no superiority over those of the other banks, which are now passed from hand to hand with as much confidence as though they were a legal tender, and which, should that confidence in any instance be wanting, could at once be converted into sterling coin of the realm.

With the view, we presume, of suggesting the inference that such confidence is misplaced, there is some allusion in the Report to the disasters which befel two of our colonial banks in the memorable year 1843. But it should never be forgotten, when this painful subject is referred to, that those disasters *did not touch the public*. The losses were confined *to the shareholders*. The deposits were all repaid—the notes were all redeemed. The argument deducible from the historical fact thus cited by the Committee tells in a way the very opposite to that which their Report appears to insinuate. The fact, at any rate, proves thus much, that even the utter ruin of Joint Stock Banks does not necessarily bring injury to those who confide in their paper issues.

The honorable member had better turn his attention from the great theory of a National Bank, to the tangible realities of our living institutions. There is here ample scope for his ingenuity as a reformer. Our last analysis of the Bank Returns must have convinced every one who paid the least attention to its anomalous results, that these quarterly abstracts are very far from being what they ought to be, and what the Legislature could easily cause them to be. The controversy which arose three months ago, touching the different constructions put by different barristers as to the intendment of the law in pursuance of which the returns are made out, is another proof that reform is needed. Acting under one or other of these conflicting opinions, the Banks make their quarterly statements in a way calculated to mislead the public altogether, suggesting comparisons utterly fallacious, and amounting in effect to a solemnly attested falsehood. Will Mr. Murray do the state some service, by putting an end to this systematic mysticism and delusion? We trust he will, and thereby earn the thanks of his country.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past three.

### COUNCIL PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the following papers:—The return to the address in reference to Petty Sessions cases under the Act, 10 Victoria No. 10, adopted, on motion of Mr. Holroyd, on the 23rd July last.—Despatch No. 46, of date the 31st July, 1852, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the colonies to His Excellency Governor-General Sir Charles Fitz Roy, on the subject of the Emigration to Australia now going on from the Western Islands and Highlands of Scotland; and the printed report of the Society conducting the said immigration.—Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee on Immigration now sitting.

### MARRIAGE LAWS.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. M'Garvie, moderator of the Synod of New South Wales, relative to the Marriage Law. Petition received.

Dr. DOUGLASS enquired whether the Government were prepared to proceed with any alteration in the Marriage Laws during the present session?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the subject had been referred to a select committee of this House. As chairman of that committee, he begged, however, to state that some progress had been made in the collection of evidence, which had been interrupted by the absence of several hon. members from town, but he hoped that the evidence would now soon be closed, and the report of the committee would be brought up without delay.

### SHOALHAVEN RIVER.

Mr. A. OSBORNE presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the Shoalhaven district, praying for a sum of money to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Shoalhaven River.

The SPEAKER said, as the petition prayed for a grant of money, it could not be received.

### MR. BUSBY'S CLAIM.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, in moving for the address to his Excellency the Governor-General of which he had given notice, that the address embodied the final recommendation of the select committee appointed to investigate the allegations contained in a petition from Mr. Busby, which he presented in the early part of the session. The House was aware that this gentleman had been employed by the Government as Mineral Surveyor and Civil Engineer for a period of 10 years, from 1827 to 1837. During this period Mr. Busby had designed and supervised the execution of the tunnel which now supplied water to the city. In 1834, however, the Government of the day had reduced the salary of Mr. Busby from £500 to £300, and at the same time had given him an assistant in the person of his son, to whom the difference, namely, £200, was assigned as a salary. After the reduction of his salary he continued for three years to supervise the work, but at the end of that period, in consequence partly of his advanced age, and partly on account of the very satisfactory progress of the work, he had resigned. Now no one, he believed, would question the importance of the work designed by Mr. Busby. Indeed, the House would probably remember that on several occasions but for the tunnel the supply of water to the city would have fallen exceedingly short. It was not his intention to go into the question how far the abatement in Mr. Busby's salary was justifiable; but, in allowing an investigation into the subject some years ago, the Government had virtually admitted that he had been underpaid. £1000 had been assigned by the Committee of Inquiry; but notwithstanding this award, Mr. Busby still conceived that he had not received an adequate compensation, and had consequently addressed to the house the petition to which he had alluded. In the year 1831, the progress of the work was not considered so satisfactory as could be wished, and the plans of Mr. Busby were ridiculed, especially by a portion of the press with which he (Mr. Wentworth) happened then to be connected. It was, however, now a matter of solemn duty (since the work had proved so far more satisfactory than was anticipated) to make some reparation to this aged gentleman, who was now about 84 or 86 years of age; and it was some gratification to him that he had been the organ of the house in this act of justice. He did not wish to impute any improper motives to the Government of 1837 for the course they pursued; but he felt that some compensation ought now to be made. The sum recommended by the Committee to be awarded to Mr. Busby was £833 6s. 6d., as a final adjustment. This was the minimum amount which any member of Committee had proposed, and the majority had decided that this was all that Mr. Busby could expect. He would beg now to move "That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place upon the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1853, the sum of £833 6s. 8d., as a final payment by way of gratuity to John Busby, Esq., for the valuable services rendered by him in devising and superintending the execution of the works for supplying the City and Port of Sydney with water during the period he held the Offices of Mineral Surveyor and Civil Engineer to the Government."

Mr. NICHOLS seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not rise to oppose the motion, which was one which had been introduced in an early part of the session; but he begged to state distinctly that he should consider it his duty to oppose any other motion for an increase of the estimates during this session, under any pretence or upon any ground whatsoever.

The motion was then agreed to.

### THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

Mr. HOLROYD felt that he ought to apologise to the House for introducing this motion at such a peculiar stage of the session; but he would very briefly state his reasons for doing so. Since the House had adjourned, a case had occurred which had displayed so monstrous an exercise of power, under the Quarantine Laws, by the Health Officer, and by the Executive Government, that he had felt it his duty, even at the risk of putting the House to some inconvenience, to bring it under the notice of the Council. And when they saw in the newspapers of that very day that another similar case had occurred,—that another vessel had been thrown into quarantine without any evidence that infectious disease did exist—and without any restriction as to the extent to which such disease prevailed, he must say it was a subject most urgently calling on the House for inquiry. He admitted that it might be very unpalatable to many members, that the Committee for which it was his intention to move should be appointed, as the subject was one of great importance, and the House had already work enough before it, but he would state at the outset that, though he moved for this Committee now, in order to initiate the inquiry, he did not anticipate it would be able to report this session. They might, however, adopt a practice very common in Parliament—appoint a Committee now, let it do what it could during the remainder of the present session, and then let it be re-appointed to complete its labours at the commencement of the next session. Now, in reference to the subject before them, that the system of Quarantine Laws as at present in force conferred excessive power upon the Executive Government, none he presumed would deny. And this had been felt in Great Britain as well as here. In the year 1849 the General Board of Health appointed by her Majesty presented a report on the quarantine laws, which was laid before both Houses of Parliament. The Board consisted of Lord Carlisle, the present Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, and Dr. T. Southwood Smith, and the report recommended the abolition of the quarantine laws altogether. He should have to cite some passages of the report, to show the steps by which they arrived at this conclusion. In the outset of the report the Board state, in reference to the effect of quarantine in preventing contagion generally—

> Quarantine is based, as has been stated, on the assumption that epidemic diseases depended upon a specific contagion; but the question of contagion has no necessary connection with that of quarantine. The real question is whether quarantine can prevent the extension of epidemic diseases, whatever may be their nature, whether contagious or not. If it can, it is valuable beyond price; if it cannot, it is a barbarous incumbrance, interrupting commerce, obstructing international intercourse, perilling life, and wasting, and worse than wasting, large sums of public money.

The report in another part proceeds elaborately to prove what he supposed no one would now deny that the typhus fever, which prevailed occasionally in England and in this colony, and which was often generated on board ship, was only a modification of the oriental plague, differing in certain respects from the varia tions in physical and social condition. The report then, at its close, proceeds to state—

> Having carefully examined what appeared to be the best available evidence as to the facts on which the system of quarantine rests, having considered the report made to the Royal Academy of Medicine in France, and the written testimony of the most eminent professional and scientific observers and writers, as well in Austria and America as in England, we have now to report as our conclusions,— * * * That the chief pestilence in respect to which quarantine establishments have been kept up in this country, the oriental plague, is, in its antecedent circumstances or causes, in the localities, classes, and conditions of the population attacked, and in its rise and progress, a disease of the same essential character as typhus, being, according to the most recent authorities who have had practical experience of the malady, a form of that disease modified and rendered more intense by peculiarities of climate and of social condition. * * * That the notion of the propagation of the plague by means of goods appears from one uniform mass of evidence to be as entirely unfounded as the opinion which formerly prevailed in this country that typhus could be propagated in the same mode. * * * That the quarantine establishments in this country, and every other of which we have information, are wholly insufficient, even on the assumption on which they have hitherto been maintained, to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic disease. * * * * That these establishments are of a character to inflict on passengers extreme and unnecessary inconvenience, and to subject such of them as may be sick to increased suffering and danger, while they maintained false securities in relation to the means of preventing the spread of disease. * * * * It follows that we propose the entire discontinuance of the existing quarantine establishments in this country, and the substitution of sanitary regulations. * * * By such substitution the most effectual security which the present state of knowledge affords would be taken against the importation of foreign contagion, the maintenance of infection, and the origin and spread of epidemic disease. * * * We believe from such information as we have been able to obtain that the immediate adoption of the changes which we now recommend would be attended with no difficulties or inconveniences commensurate with the advantages that would accrue from the relief to commerce, the freedom of international communication, and the security of the public health.

This was the report of this Board in the year 1849; and he found in an *Illustrated London News* the reprint of another report, brought up by the Board in the present year. This second report went on to state—

> That when the yellow fever is prevalent in a locality, the most rigid seclusion in that locality affords no protection from the disease. * * * * That, on the other hand, so great is the success attending the removal from an infected locality, and the dispersion of the sick in a healthy district, that by this measure alone the further progress of an epidemic is often arrested at once. * * * * That such dispersion of the sick is followed by no transmission of the disease, not even when the sick are placed in the wards of an hospital among patients labouring under other maladies. * * * That the means of protection from yellow fever are not quarantine restrictions and sanitary cordons, but sanitary works and operations having for their object the removal and prevention of the several localising conditions, and, when such permanent works are impracticable, the temporary removal, as far as may be possible, of the population from the infected localities. * * We deem it our duty to state, in conclusion, that, from the most careful examinations we have been able to make of the mass of evidence submitted to us, from which the foregoing conclusions have been deduced, we have not found a single fact or observation clearly ascertained and authentically recorded opposed to the general tenor of such evidence. We have met with no exceptional cases. We have indeed found the opinions of some authorities, for whom we entertain great respect, not in accordance on some points, but these have reference for the most part to matters of a purely professional and scientific nature. On the great practical question, whether, whatever may be the nature and mode of propagation of yellow fever, quarantine and sanitary cordons can afford any real protection against its introduction and spread, we believe there is now a very general unanimity of opinion, in accordance with the evidence we have submitted, that they cannot. We believe there is the like general agreement in this further practical conclusion, that the substitution of sanitary or hygienic measures for quarantine isolation and restriction would afford more certain and effectual protection.

The whole tenor of the first report went to show the insufficiency of quarantine regulations; and the second report confirmed the former one. Now, with all these facts before them, let them see what had been done in respect to quarantine regulations in this colony. He was aware that this was not a favourite subject of discussion. That by some hon. members in the House, and by a large number of the public out of doors, it was probable the existence of quarantine regulations was regarded as some security against the introduction of contagious disease into the colony. Although this feeling was entirely theoretical, he knew it was strong in some men's minds, though ascertained facts had shown that even the plague could not be communicated by sick people to healthy ones in a healthy atmosphere, and eminent physicians had tried in vain to infect themselves by inoculating their own bodies. But, notwithstanding this, a case had occurred in which the hardship of these quarantine regulations had been most forcibly shown. In the case of the immigration ship Kate: for some weeks before she arrived in this port he believed there had not been one case of disease; during the voyage one or two cases of typhus fever did take place, but he believed he was correct in saying that for some weeks previous to her arrival in Sydney no case had occurred, and yet on her arrival she was thrown into quarantine, not only those who were sick on board the vessel, but healthy and sick altogether; and he knew not whether this ship brought merchandise, but if it did, that too would be detained, and an additional inconvenience and expense be incurred. Now what was all this for? Not because there was any infectious sickness on board,—for there was none,—but because there had been one or two cases of typhus fever: but the contagion of which could not have been conveyed by the healthy people on board the ship to healthy people ashore in a pure atmosphere; and he had some experience in this matter, having been in Malta from 1810 to 1837, a period of twenty-seven years; and during that period no less than 34,237 people were placed in lazaretto, from ships which it was supposed might be infected with the plague; but not in one single instance did it happen that a person removed from these ships in a state of health was afterwards infected, nor did it happen that one case occurred to any of the persons who were employed in examining, purifying, or removing the cargo of these ships. This was sufficient to show that the opportunity of infection from the plague when removed from the atmosphere which engendered the disease, was very rare – probably such a thing never occurred. But if there was one thing more than another which forcibly called for an alteration in these laws, it was the report of the Health Officer of the port, the late Dr. Savage, dated so recently as the 8th July last. That report says –"In compliance with my instructions, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that in the performance of my duty as health officer of Port Jackson, I visited, during the past year, 352 vessels, which arrived in the port from different parts of the world; and I am happy to be able to say that, neither from disease having existed at the place of departure, nor from its having occurred during their voyage, did I feel it necessary to detain any one in quarantine or restraint." But in another report mention is made of the ship Garland, in which it is stated that several deaths having occurred during the passage, (it was not stated from what disease,) the health officer had ordered her into quarantine, and having been kept there ten days, and no case of disease having occurred, the passengers were released, very much improved, (the Doctor went on to say) in personal appearance, and very grateful for the prevention of danger to the community, by the course adopted. What these persons had to be very grateful for, he (Mr. Holroyd) was at a loss to understand; certainly it could hardly be for the tedium of the ten days' detention in quarantine. (Laughter.) The hon. Colonial Secretary might be very much amused on this subject. He was not the sufferer, and therefore could afford to laugh; and he had never been placed in quarantine; but unfortunately he (Mr. Holroyd) had, and was but too well acquainted with all the hardship and grievance attendant upon it. But he thought this case of the Garland afforded a striking instance from the report of their own health officer of the inefficiency and oppression of these laws. There was no disease whatever existing on board, and yet the passengers were shoved into quarantine, and having been detained ten days, and they having shown satisfactorily that there was no necessity for such detention, they were discharged, and reported to be very grateful for it. (Laughter.) He could tell them this was no joking matter. The inconveniences of being detained in quarantine could only be appreciated by those who had felt them, and the grievance was aggravated by the arbitrary authority under which it existed. If this arbitrary power were to be continued, with the vast increase of shipping to the colony which might be expected, not only would a large number of people be subjected to this oppression, but the shipping interests would suffer severely. Not only was the liberty of the subject involved, but the merchants would suffer too. He was well aware that this was not a subject on which legislation should be hurried, for there were many prejudices existing regarding it; but those who knew practically what the quarantine establishments were in England held them to be perfect nuisances. He therefore begged to move, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the Quarantine Laws of the Colony, with a view to their modification, limitation, or abolition, and to report thereon. That such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Martin, Mr. Nichols, Dr. Douglass, Captain King, Mr. Alick Osborne, Mr. Jeffreys, and Mr. Lamb.

Dr. DOUGLASS seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY deemed it necessary to oppose the motion for this Committee, not because he was opposed to investigation on the subject, but because the time chosen for this enquiry was very inopportune. A number of committees were still sitting, and had not yet reported, and occupied as he was on several of these committees, it would be impossible for him to devote any time to an enquiry of this importance. Many other members were in the same position, and therefore he did not see how any good could be effected by granting the committee. But though he opposed the motion now, he should be quite ready to support the appointment of a Committee next session. It was a subject of very great importance, and, as had been stated by the hon. and learned member, had been very maturely enquired into by the Government and Legislature at home. But although he admitted that the report of the General Board of Health was a very high authority, yet he did not find that the recommendations of that report had been acted upon by the English Government, or that they had been made the subject of legislative enactment. He thought, therefore, on a subject like this, involving so much of doubt and of difference of scientific opinion, the Council here would do well to pause and to follow in the wake of any alteration that might be made at home. The lives of many people would be placed in jeopardy, and therefore they ought to reflect well before they hurried into any untried measures. As he had before said, the report of the Board was a high authority; but the conclusions at which it arrived were rebutted in the medical journals by some of the most eminent medical men of the day. He held in his hand the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, and in it he found a critique on this very report. Having paid a very high compliment to the care and ability with which the report was drawn up, the reviewer went on to state—

> When we pass on, however, to the strict subject of the Report, we find, with extreme regret, that the portion relating directly to Quarantine is as faulty as that to which we have just directed attention is excellent. It is our duty, therefore, to consider closely the portions which are likely to mislead those, who, deriving their sole information on this subject from the Report before them, would receive what they find stated there without that previous information from other sources which might enable them to judge of its correctness, and prepare them to discover its fallacies.

The writer, therefore, seems to be quite at issue with the report, as to the doctrine of non-contagion, and proceeds—

> The ill effects of the neglect of these precautions was most strongly evinced in 1830, when the smallpox was distinctly proved to have spread from the Naval Hospital at Malta to the home of the person who washed the patients' linen, and then over the greater part of the island. It extended itself rapidly, and did not cease until the following year, 10,351 persons having been attacked, of whom 1503 died. It was proved to have been imported from Greece in H.M.S. Asia, there being no smallpox in the island before the arrival of this ship; and there can be little doubt that the subsequent immunity of the island has been secured by the quarantine regulations, which were neglected in this unfortunate instance, with the effect of destroying and disfiguring so many unfortunate persons.

It was evident the revenue had been employed extensively on these establishments, for he stated—

> We have been on three separate occasions in charge of smallpox patients in a lazaretto, for periods ranging from sixteen to twenty-one days. In every case the patients were removed from the ships as soon as they arrived, they were sent on shore to separate and well-ventilated rooms, and we, with nurses, were kept with them in quarantine until all danger of propagating the disease had passed off. Now, can any reasonable being doubt that in this way smallpox was prevented from spreading among other men on board the ships, or that if these precautions had not been taken, the seamen, and through them the whole neighbourhood, might have suffered severely for a long period.

And then he would beg to call the particular notice of the House to a further passage—

> The most eminent investigators are most certainly not agreed that all these diseases are fevers; very few of these most eminent investigators agree that they are dependent on atmospheric conditions: on the contrary, while they fully admit that some of these conditions may have a most extensive influence upon the intensity and propagation of these diseases, just as atmospheric conditions influence the germination of seeds, they no more believe that atmospheric conditions alone could generate plague, cholera, typhus, or smallpox, than that with all favourable conditions of soil and climate a field might become filled with wheat without any seed having been sown. They know that all recognised varieties of atmospheric condition may be present without plague or cholera, and that plague or cholera are developed under the most opposite states of the atmosphere and in the most varied climates.

These were emphatic facts, and ought to show them how very carefully they should follow in the wake of experienced legislation on such a subject, involving as it might so fearful a sacrifice of human life. The last passage he had quoted was most forcibly put, and seemed almost conclusive against the doctrine of non-contagion; and he would read one further extract, and he felt bound to do so, because it had reference to a work of which the hon. and learned member was himself the author, in the facts contained in which he seemed very strongly disposed to rely. The passage he alluded to was as follows:—

> "Captain Bonavia being asked, 'Of these numbers have you ever known a case of plague occur when persons have been placed in the lazaretto, of course excepting those removed from vessels where the plague was raging at the time of their removal?' he answers, 'Never.'
>
> "Dr. Laidlaw has also stated to us that he has availed himself of every opportunity of making inquiry as to this point, among the officers of quarantine stations in all the foreign countries visited by him, and that he has never found even a reputed or suspected case of infection among this class of persons, nor had any one examined by him ever heard of such an instance." (p. 66.)
>
> Now it may scarcely be believed, but it is true, that the reporters have gone to an old pamphlet by Mr. Holroyd for this piece of negative information, which has since been corrected by positive experience to the contrary in the lazaretto at Malta, of which Mr. Bonavia is the superintendent; and that the evidence has been fully reported to our government, and published by order of the House of Commons in a blue book, from which our authors have made many extracts, but have not selected for publication the accounts of cases recorded there in which attendants upon plague patients, who had been brought to the lazaretto of Malta in ships from Alexandria, contracted plague, although these attendants had not been on board the ships. There were no other cases of plague in Malta at the time nor afterwards, careful isolation being practised. In the same way the evidence here published with regard to the effects of quarantine at Alexandria has been completely refuted by subsequent evidence, which has also been printed in parliamentary reports. With regard also to the alleged importation of pestilential virus by articles of commerce, all the evidence in this Report is as usual on one side, and selected from the same documents, which contain some very curious facts proving that, at the very least, room remains for doubt, and that infected articles of clothing or merchandise, which have not been freely exposed to the air, really have communicated plague to countries where it was not previously existing.

It would appear, therefore, that though there was much valuable information collected in this pamphlet, some of the facts, and those on which the greatest responsibility devolved, were disputed; and this was another reason why they ought to proceed with caution. The hon. and learned member had alluded to the power placed in the hands of the Health Officer and the Executive Government. He said that the Executive Government might at its will and pleasure order any ship into quarantine; but he could assure him, as one member of that Government, it would never be his will or pleasure to do any such thing, though he might do it under the compulsion of his public duty. He was quite sure all of his colleagues agreed with him in this, and would be glad to lose this arbitrary power, so much complained of, if it could be dispensed with with safety to the community. Nor did he think that power was improperly vested in the Health Officer, for if the power was excessive it was very temporary. If on boarding a ship, from the report given to him, the Health Officer thought it advisable to place a vessel in quarantine, all that he did was merely to hoist the yellow flag at the mast head, and report at once to the Colonial Secretary the circumstances of the case. The Governor-General then at once called the Executive Council together, and the health officer having had time to make fuller enquiries again reported upon it, and then if the necessity were made out the order to go in was confirmed. But when sent into quarantine the sick were separated from the healthy, and if no cases broke out among the healthy they were soon released, frequently much before the sick. There was, he knew, a great difference of opinion as to the length of time for which quarantine should be kept. The thorough-going non-contagionists wished to abolish it altogether, while others would make the period very lengthy. It was his wish that it should be made as short as was compatible with the public safety, for though, as the hon. and learned member had observed, he had never been in quarantine himself, he could fully sympathise with those who had. With respect to the case of the Kate, he had alluded to it on a previous day, and he would now state the circumstances attendant upon placing that vessel in quarantine. The morning she came in the weather was very hazy, and from some accident the health officer was unable to obtain a boat, and was detained nearly an hour upon the wharf. When he got on board he found the Emigration Agent and the Port Master already there, and he then proceeded to make enquiries as to the health of the ship, and he learned that typhus fever had existed; and it was to be remarked that disease did then actually exist, though not of a contagious character. The medical officer had not complied with the emigration regulations, and kept a journal of all cases which came under his notice, and from the imperfect answers given to him, the health officer did not clearly ascertain what the existing disease was, and ordered the ship into quarantine. If the medical officer had said there was fever on board but not of a typhoid character, there would have been no occasion for this step. The circumstances were however reported to the Government and were laid before the Executive Council, who, after examining the Health Officer, advised that the vessel should be released from quarantine. The following was a report of the proceedings of the Executive Council on this case:—

> 13th October, 1852.
>
> Proceedings of the Executive Council on the 11th October, 1852, with reference to a Report from the Health Officer, respecting the emigrant ship Kate.
>
> Minute 52—39.
>
> His Excellency the Governor-General lays before the Council a report from the Health Officer of Port Jackson, from which it appears that he had found it necessary to place in quarantine the immigrant ship Kate, which arrived on the previous day, in consequence of two cases of typhus fever having occurred during the voyage, the character of which was not satisfactorily explained by the Surgeon Superintendent of the vessel.
>
> 2. The Health Officer being in attendance is introduced, and personally explains his reasons for placing the vessel in quarantine.
>
> 3. The Health Officer having withdrawn, the Council advise that the Kate, her crew, and passengers, are to be released from quarantine, on the production of proper certificates from the Superintendent of the Quarantine Ground and from the surgeon of the vessel, that all the measures of purification directed by the Health Officer have been completed; and provided that nothing occurs in the meantime which in the opinion of the Health Officer would render the release of the vessel dangerous to the public health.
>
> MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, Clerk of the Council.
>
> Executive Council Office, Sydney, 12th October, 1852. No. 52—292.

Now, although no doubt the detention of the passengers in the Kate was very inconvenient, yet under the circumstances it could not be avoided, and as far as he could see had arisen entirely from the deficiency of the Surgeon Superintendent. He did not recollect the exact circumstances connected with the detention of the Garland – but he knew they were all brought under the notice of the Executive, and that the health officer had not acted on his own sole discretion. No doubt cases of this sort were fewer some years ago, when immigration was not so large and a more careful selection of immigrants was made at home; but that did not show there was any undue exercise of power now. He would however say he would support enquiry into this subject next session, as he was quite ready to admit its great importance; and as he did not wish to evince any discourtesy to the motion of the hon. and learned member, he should meet it with the previous question.

Dr. DOUGLASS: As a member of the medical profession, it might not be thought out of place if he said a word or two on this subject. He thought the Committee ought to be granted, in order that enquiry into the subject might be at once initiated; and he did not think that the question of contagion or non-contagion ought to arise now. He had had 43 years' experience in his profession in various countries, and it was decidedly his opinion that some quarantine was necessary. But he also thought the present quarantine regulations would admit of much modification. The present system, of keeping the healthy as well as the sick, was cruel in the extreme. Perhaps on the arrival of a ship it would be advisable, instead of sending her into quarantine, to put her under some cleansing or purifying operation to remove the miasma which in all crowded vessels must more or less exist. But these were questions for the Committee to discuss, questions which could not be discussed in that house. There was one disease, however, which he felt sure would if introduced into this colony decimate the population. His only object was to have the enquiry commenced; and he was assured it would be very satisfactory to the country at large to know that it was going on, while they ought also to show the mercantile community that their interests, so deeply involved in this matter, were not overlooked.

Mr WENTWORTH did not see the use of appointing a Committee at this late period of the session, who were merely to do what they could, and were then to be re-appointed next session. If this subject were to be investigated at all, it ought to be enquired into most fully, for though the honorable and learned member who was so enthusiastic on this subject—though his views were demonstrable, the community would not be satisfied without the fullest medical enquiry. He should not be satisfied unless all the medical evidence in the country was brought to bear on the subject; and a report founded on any partial or one sided evidence would be scouted from one end of the country to the other. It was a subject on which they ought to legislate most deliberately, and they, therefore, could not legislate upon it this session. To begin the enquiry now, therefore, could do no good, while it would mar a successful investigation by depriving it of continuity. It might too happen that some members of the Committee might not be in the House next session, and thus they would be deprived of their opinion as to the manner and opinions of the witnesses examined during the present session. If, as the honorable and learned member admitted, the enquiry could not be completed, let it not be commenced. Let the committee who began it terminate it also. Therefore, he thought the honorable and learned member, however enthusiastic he might be on the subject, would do well to defer this motion, and seeing that in spite of his ancient pamphlet, that one clear case of plague from infection was established, he would also do well to give the matter a cool reflection. At present he believed the honorable and learned member's preconceived notions would render all enquiry useless to him, as it was evident his mind was made up, and therefore it was very necessary as Chairman of this Committee he should be assisted by cooler heads than his own.

Mr. NICHOLS also thought the motion had better be postponed; and that it would be better to follow in the steps of English legislation on this subject.

Mr. HOLROYD, in reply, said, he was prepared to meet with some opposition from the Colonial Secretary and the hon. and learned member for Sydney; but he had never heard such weak arguments in favour of the continuance of a system so liable to abuse, and which had been so much abused. True, it was late in the session; but he had brought the subject forward, as he had before said, because cases of emergency had occurred, and might occur again every day. With regard to the cases at Malta referred to in the review from which the Colonial Secretary had quoted, he would admit, if there were to be any exception made in favour of quarantine regulations, it was in the case of small pox. With regard to the statements in his pamphlet, he would only say that they were in the corrected edition. With regard to what the hon. and learned member for Sydney had said respecting his pre-conceived notions on this subject, he would beg to quote what he wrote when he first went to Egypt to investigate the subject. In his pamphlet he had written, "I entered Egypt strongly impressed with a belief in the contagious nature of the plague; and after a residence of two years there and in Syria, I have not met with a single fact to warrant that belief. On the contrary, I have seen much which now induced me to think that my first opinion was altogether incorrect." And Dr. Bowring, on this point, also states—

> I found the opinion of Clot Bey, who is a physician at the head of the medical department in Egypt—a man whose services to knowledge and humanity in that country outstrip all meed of praise—wholly opposed to those of the contagionists. He assures me that, in the facts of which he had cognizance, he had found irresistible evidence against the prevalent opinion as to the contagious character of this disease; that, removed from the regions of malaria or miasmata, he had never known the plague to be communicated by contact; that all his attempts to communicate the disease had failed; that he had twice inoculated himself from the pus and blood of plague patients without receiving the disorder; and the experiments made of wearing the clothes of those who had died of the plague had shown the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of communicating the disease; that he deemed lazarettos and quarantines not only useless, but pernicious. The body physician of the Pasha of Egypt, Gaetano Bey, entertains similar opinions, and is about to embody them in a publication, which will communicate the results of his many observations; and I mention these gentlemen by name, because they have been able to extend their observations over the widest field, because their testimony is of the highest value, and because their judgment has not been hastily formed, but is the result of the most elaborate inquiry and the most extensive experience, and their judgment is disinterested.

He must say, notwithstanding the objections of hon. members, he still thought the motion was a very proper one, and quite in accordance with the practice of Parliament; and he believed that, with a system so lax as this quarantine regulation had proved, something should be done to remedy it, or it should be abolished.

The previous question was then put and carried.

### POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. HOLROYD postponed for one week his motion for leave to bring in a bill relative to the Discipline of the Merchant Service.

### POLICE REGULATION BILL.

Mr. HOLROYD moved That this house do now adopt the final Report of the Select Committee on this Bill. The report was a very short one, but it recommended several important alterations in the principle of the bill. The chief of these were to limit the operation of the present police system to the Metropolitan district, and to restore to the local Benches of Magistrates beyond its boundaries the entire control over the local constabulary. At the same time it had been considered advisable, as many of the force had become entitled to the benefits of the superannuation fund, that in case of dismissal of a constable by any bench of magistrates, he should have the power of appeal to the Government. It was also recommended that some compensation should be made to the Provincial Inspectors of Police, whose offices it was proposed to abolish; but the Committee had not fixed the nature or the amount of such compensation, which would better be left to the liberality of the house. The report recommend that the present Superintendent of Police should be relieved from the duties of Visiting Magistrate of Cockatoo Island, which interfered with his active duties in the former capacity; but as a salary of £100 was attached to that office, it was recommended an increase of £100 to the salary of the Superintendent should be made, which was only £50 more than the increase of 10 per cent., which was set down in the original estimate for 1853, to be charged on the gold revenue. An allowance of £100 to the Superintendent of the Mounted Patrol, as a compensation for travelling expenses, was also recommended. He now begged to move the adoption of the report.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: As one of the members of the Select Committee on this Bill, he deemed it his duty to offer a few observations before the question was put. And he would at once say that he entirely dissented from the conclusions to which the majority of that Committee had come, nor did he see any reason which should induce him to alter his opinion, or to concur in the motion of his hon. and learned friend. Although the final report was very brief, yet its contents were of the utmost importance, since it proposed to upset a system of police which appeared to him (the Colonial Secretary) admirably adapted to the circumstances of the colony, and, indeed, the only system which would work well. And when the House considered the patient investigations which the subject had received from various Committees, from the year 1835 to 1850, and that the recommendations of these various Committees all concurred in a most remarkable degree in the propriety of establishing a centralized system of police, upon the model of that existing in Ireland—he did think it behoved the House to exercise extreme caution in adopting the recommendations of this report. It was proposed, in the face of the great and concurrent body of evidence which had been taken by those various committees, to do away with this centralized system, and revert to the most unsatisfactory one of placing the local constabulary under the control of separate benches of magistrates, the effect of which would be to deprive the system of all unity and all life. He was surprised to find that some hon. members who had been most active and determined in carrying the present system into execution, should now have changed their opinions. (The hon. gentleman here referred to several passages from the reports of the Committees of 1835, 1839, 1846, and 1850, showing the remarkable agreement of opinion in favour of the centralization system.) The extracts which he had read showed that it was impossible that legislation on any subject could be more matured; and he therefore greatly regretted the accident which had occasioned the necessity of reviewing the Act, and which had opened a chance of upsetting its provisions. He had on former occasions stated, and he would say again, that the system had not yet had a fair trial. (Hear, hear.) It had been introduced just before the burst of the gold discovery—a discovery which especially affected that class of persons from which the constabulary were recruited; and it was impossible yet to judge fairly of the operation of the measure. He however believed that unless this act had been in existence, with the provisions which it made for pensioning and superannuation, it would have been impossible to keep together any police force at all. (Hear.) And he looked forward with regret and alarm to the possibility of the force being disorganised, and once more placed under the control of the local benches. He said this without meaning any disrespect to the magistrates, but from the conviction that it was impossible under such a system to establish a proper gradation of responsibility, nor to ensure proper communications between the various police districts. It would reflect no credit on the House if it should show such instability of purpose as to upset a system which had been established with so much pains, and after such mature deliberation. With respect to the provincial inspectors, who had obtained their appointments on the faith of an Act of the Legislature, they would certainly be entitled to com-

pensation if their offices were abolished; for, although they were aware those appointments were subject to the contingency which had actually occurred, still at the time there was no reason to expect that such would be the case. In conclusion, he would remind the House, that Lord Grey himself did not object to the Act, or to the policy it embodied, but only refused his assent because the Legislature had on one point exceeded their powers; but he had distinctly stated his readiness to assent to separate Bills re-enacting the identical provisions in another form. He beseeched the House to reject the motion of the honorable and learned member, and to pass the Bill as originally introduced.

Mr. MARTIN rose to move that the debate be adjourned for one week, considering the thinness of the House.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had no objection to that course.

The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Mr. Holroyd's motion for the further consideration of the Police Regulation Bill in Committee was also postponed until Tuesday next.

### HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, this Bill, as amended in Select Committee, was read a second time, and the House went into Committee.

Clauses 1 to to 7 were passed without comment.

On clause 8th, restricting the extent to which the company may incur liabilities, a brief discussion ensued, in which Mr. DARVALL objected to the clause that it was not sufficiently explicit, and would be inoperative in practice.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the clause was expunged.

Clause 9th, declaring that no dividend shall be taken out of the capital of the company, was passed after a short discussion.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to: the Chairman reported the bill with amendments; and the adoption of the report was fixed for Friday next

### INDENTED IMMIGRANTS BILL.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Indenting of assisted Immigrants and others in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and their employment in this colony for a certain time after arrival therein.

Mr. NICHOLS seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and the Bill, having been subsequently presented by the mover and seconder, was read a first time, and its second reading ordered to stand an order of the day for Friday next.

### ARMS BILL.

Mr. NICHOLS, pursuant to notice, moved the second reading of this Bill, which is one to regulate the carrying of fire-arms and other offensive weapons. The hon. member said that the necessity for some measure of this kind had been strongly urged out of doors; and, as prevention was better than cure, the prohibitory clauses of this Bill would act as a salutary warning to those who, landing here from shores where a word and a shot were almost synonymous, seemed to imagine that they could carry out the same lawless practices in this peaceable and orderly community. The provisions of this measure were brief and simple. It proposed to enact, 1. That discharging, pointing, or producing fire-arms, or other arms of any description whatever, with intent to injure or alarm, or to break the peace, or whereby the public peace may be endangered, shall be a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment, with or without hard labour. 2. That carrying loaded fire-arms or other arms within the city of Sydney, without lawful excuse, shall be an offence punishable summarily on conviction before any two Justices of the Peace. The exceptions being in the cases of magistrates, persons in her Majesty's naval or military service, or the service of the revenue, or in the police, or special constables. This section it is also proposed to extend to such other towns or places as the Governor shall proclaim in the New South Wales *Government Gazette*. The remaining clauses provide for the apprehension of offenders, the punishment for resisting apprehension, and the forfeiture of fire-arms and other offensive weapons found upon persons committing any offence against the provisions of the measure.

Mr. HOLROYD seconded the motion, and the Bill having been read a second time, was ordered to be committed on Friday next.

The Council adjourned at half-past six, until three o'clock to-day.

### NOTICES OF MOTION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. WENTWORTH to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney."

FRIDAY, 3.

Mr. A. OSBORNE to move, that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the estimates of expenditure for the year 1853, the sum of three hundred pounds, for the purpose of removing obstructions to navigation in the channel of communication, between Crookhaven and Shoalhaven River.

## COUNCIL PAPER.

### JOHN BUSBY, ESQUIRE.

Report form the Select Committee on the Petition of John Busby, Esquire.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 2nd of September last, "to inquire into and report upon the allegations in the petition of John Busby, and whether he is entitled to any and what compensation, on any of the grounds in the said petition set forth," report as follows:—

1. That under the Secretary of State's despatch, dated 31st March, 1823, notifying his approval of Mr. Busby's appointment by the then Governor, in the previous year, as Mineral Surveyor and Civil Engineer, at a salary of £500 a year, Mr. Busby was entitled to that amount of salary, and that no sufficient grounds existed for reducing it, as was done in 1834, to the annual amount of £300.

2. That under the Secretary of State's despatch, No. 27, of the 29th of December, 1831, and the regulations with regard to retiring allowances in force during Mr. Busby's tenure of this office, he was entitled, after ten years' service, (which your Committee find that he fully performed) to a retiring allowance equal to two years' salary, or, in other words, to £1000.

3. That notwithstanding a gratuity of £1000 was awarded to Mr. Busby by the Legislative Council in 1837, towards satisfaction of his claims on the local Government, your Committee find that he was under paid £333 6s. 8d., which he ought to have received in that year.

4. That considering the length of time Mr. Busby has been kept out of this money, and the acknowledged and permanent utility of the Tunnel for supplying this City with water, planned by him, and executed under his supervision, your Committee, without going into the question of interest, consider that he is fairly entitled to a further gratuity of £500, in addition to the before named balance of salary and retiring allowance due to him in 1837; and consequently recommend, by way of a full and final adjustment of Mr. Busby's claims upon this Government, that a grant be made to him of £836 6s 8d.; and that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, requesting that he will be pleased, for this purpose, to place that sum upon the Estimates of Expenditure for the ensuing year.

W. C. WENTWORTH, Chairman.
Legislative Council Chamber, Sydney, November 23.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court was occupied during the whole of yesterday in hearing arguments in the case of Brandon v. Rickards. It will be resumed this morning at ten, having been adjourned until that hour in the hope that a compromise may in the interim be effected.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The ordinary sittings of this Court will commence this morning, at 10 o'clock. There are 132 cases on the list, of which sixteen are continued; the continued cases will be called on first for hearing.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE S. F. MILFORD, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Alexander Waddell, a special meeting for examination, further adjourned until the 3rd March next.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Robert Stephensen Clarke, a special meeting to decide upon offer of composition, at 11 o'clock.

In the estates of Alexander Waddell, David Treehy, and Thomas Harrison, certificate meetings at noon.

### RECEIPT OF GOLD FROM THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

On Monday, the following quantities of gold were received at the Colonial Treasury:—

| | Oz. | dwts. | gr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Braidwood ... ... | 429 | 9 | 19 |
| Major's Creek ... ... | 342 | 19 | 0 |
| Bell's Creek ... ... | 31 | 2 | 0 |
| Goulburn ... ... | 159 | 2 | 14 |
| | 962 | 13 | 9 |

The mails on the 27th and 29th brought down from Bathurst, 13 ozs.; Molong, 12 ozs.; Murrurundi, 28 ozs.; Wellington, 23 ozs.

Total received by escort and mails, 1038 oz. 13 dwts. 9 grs.

The following is the list of consignees of gold by escort:—

FROM BRAIDWOOD.

| | Oz. | dwts. | gr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Cooper, Jun. ... ... ... | 149 | 10 | 4 |
| A. Dreutler ... ... ... | 106 | 9 | 0 |
| J. Thompson and Son ... ... | 38 | 18 | 0 |
| P. Hart.. ... ... ... | 134 | 12 | 15 |
| | 429 | 9 | 19 |

FROM MAJOR'S CREEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarah Middlehurst... ... ... | 33 | 12 | 0 |
| Edward Scarvall ... ... ... | 47 | 2 | 0 |
| P. Cooper ... ... ... | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| T. S. Mort ... ... ... | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| G. A. Lloyd ... ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Turon Quartz Ridge Crushing Company ... ... | 47 | 13 | 0 |
| | 342 | 19 | 0 |

FROM BELL'S CREEK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart... .. | 31 | 2 | 0 |

FROM GOULBURN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin and Moses ... ... | 40 | 13 | 2 |
| J. Levey ... ... ... | 118 | 9 | 12 |
| | 159 | 2 | 14 |

### ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Patent Slip Wharf, at half past 10 o'clock, Casks; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Currants, Cutlery, Steel Snaffle Bits, Saddlery, Plated Harness, Saddlers' Materials.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At the Stores of Mr. Toogood, Bligh street, 11 o'clock, China, Earthen and Hollow Ware, Fenders, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, the Parramatta Steamers Comet and Emu, Building Allotments in Crown-street, Allotments at the corner of James and Washington streets, the Materials of a large House, Land at Parramatta, Allotments in the Town of Singleton.

MR. BURT.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Colts' Revolver, Fowling Pieces, Pistols, Horses, Carts, Drays, Baker's Cart, Phaeton, Harness.

MESSRS. W. G. AND A. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Guns, Revolvers, Watches, Jewellery, Crockery, Glassware, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Engravings, Cheap Editions, French Works, Oil Paintings.

At the Police Office, George-street, at 3 o'clock, Unclaimed and Forfeited Property in the Possession of the Sydney Police.

WATER.—The water will be shut off from the city on Friday next, the 3rd December, being the first Friday of the month, for the purpose of allowing connections of service pipes to be made with the mains, &c.

THE WEATHER.—During the last three days the weather has continued very cool and breezy for the time of the year, but some showers have fallen at intervals towards the evening or in the night, causing some delay in the harvest operations in the morning. But we hear that the general effect of this weather on the wheat harvest has been highly favourable.—*Maitland Mercury*.

GOLD AT NEWTOWN.—The reports of the presence of gold at Newtown still continue. The children who have been so often alluded to are obtaining small quantities every day. Yesterday, we were informed by Mr. Constable, who occupies a house opposite St. Peter's Church, that the previous afternoon he, with a friend, washed three buckets of earth dug out of the paddock immediately in the rear of his house; from the first bucket they got five grains of gold, from the second one grain, and in the third they did not discover any. They had not any proper implements for washing, and it is impossible to say what gold there might have been; but so satisfied is Mr. Constable of there being gold there, that he has sent out a cradle, and intends to employ a couple of men, in order that the matter may be fully tested. The place now referred to is about a mile from Knight's.

POLICE OFFICE.—The Police Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were the Sitting Magistrates yesterday. Two cases requiring two magistrates, however, were postponed: one, which had been initiated before the Police Magistrate and Mr. Grant, was postponed in consequence of the absence of the latter gentleman; and the other was an information under the Licensing Act, wherein the defendant is charged with selling without a license, in which Mr. M'Lerie declined to act as one of the magistrates—and this also had to be for that reason adjourned until another day. The two females charged with a breach of the Marriage Act, (by having conspired together with a third person (a male) with intent so to deceive the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie that he should be induced to perform the rite of marriage between one of the females and the said absent person,) were discharged from custody, the object of the prosecution having been attained by the flight of the principal delinquent. Charles Henwright was charged by Inspector Holmes with having conducted himself in a disorderly manner, resisting him in the execution of his duty, and using obscene language. It appeared that late on Monday evening Mr. Holmes was called upon to clear Faris's public-house, Pitt-street, of several persons conducting themselves in a disorderly manner of whom defendant was pointed out as the ringleader: as if to intimidate the police in the discharge of their duty, Henright armed himself with a bottle, and made an attack on Holmes, using at the same time language both threatening and obscene; after some difficulty he was secured and conveyed to the watch-house: sentenced to pay a penalty of £3, with the usual alternative.—Joseph Newcombe, summoned by Catherine his wife to show cause why, he having deserted her and her child, aged seven years, he should not be compelled to make an allowance for her sustenance, offered to pay 10s. a week on condition of the child being given into his custody. The bench made an order for the payment of 10s. weekly, leaving the custody of the child untouched. Defendant said he was a cabman, and the complainant said that he was earning from £14 to £15 every week.—Isabella Dean appeared to answer an information filed by Mrs. P. Levy, under the Hired Servant's Act, for a breach of contract by absenting herself without leave, and returning very "so, so." Mrs. Levy admitted that she knew at the time of engaging defendant that she was a married woman; the sum of £3 6s. for wages was owing to defendant. Mr. Roberts, for the defence, submitted that the Bench had no jurisdiction in such a case as this; their worships had no authority to mulct the woman of her wages, which belonged of right to her husband, who was not, nor could he be brought, before the Court. The affair was then, on Mr. Dowling's suggestion, settled out of Court,—Mrs. Levy agreeing to pay the amount due to the defendant, but handing over £1 thereof to Mr. Dowling, as a donation to the Destitute Children's Asylum.

RESULT OF SALES.—There was a large attendance at Mr. Mort's rooms yesterday, and great competition ensued for the purchase of the city and suburban properties submitted. The following will show the prices realized for the various lots:—House and land in York-street, £1430; house and shop, South Head road, £700; house and three cottages, Surrey Hills, £310; Sandwich House, Botany, £750; two cottages and tannery, Balmain, £675; allotment of land, 110 feet frontage to Duke-street, Balmain, £90; house and shop, 18 feet frontage, Darley-street, £135; four-roomed cottage and land, ditto, £175. Total, £4265.

LETTERS TO THE JUDGES.—We have already had occasion to allude in terms of reprehension to the un-English practice of writing to the Judges with reference to cases dealt with by them in their official capacity. This practice, however, seems still to prevail. At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Therry stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Lachlan Macalister, one of the defendants in an equity suit wherein his Honor gave judgment a short time since: not only impeaching the judgment itself, but the motives of the Court, and being in other respects most libellous and offensive. This letter was of such a nature that the learned Judge felt it his duty, he said, to hand it over to the Attorney-General, with a view to ulterior proceedings. Sir Alfred Stephen expressed his entire concurrence in the determination which his learned colleague had arrived at. He had himself, he said, received many letters of a similar nature with reference to other cases, but had suffered them to pass without notice; but the practice was one which required to be checked by some example. Here the matter rested for a time, but subsequently a representation was made to the Bench, through the gentleman who had acted as Mr. Macalister's counsel, which induced Mr. Justice Therry to change his determination. It was represented by this gentleman, under the instructions of one of Mr. Mr. Macalister's friends, that the latter had felt much pain and regret at having been led by strong feelings of excitement to write such a letter as the one alluded to. A written communication was also handed to the Bench wherein, as it would appear from what was said, there was a strong expression of regret, coupled with an earnest appeal to the merciful consideration of the Court, for permission to withdraw the offending letter. This permission was granted, under the circumstances, and the letter being thus withdrawn, the matter ended. We do hope that we shall hear no more instances of this most disgraceful practice. Sufficient warning has now, however, been given, and in all probability any person thus acting in future may make up his mind to unpleasant consequences.

SYDNEY ESCORT COMPANY.—Yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, a special meeting of the Provisional Committee met at their temporary offices for the purpose of allotting shares, and other business connected with the company. Mr. J. L. Montefiore was in the chair. It was stated by Mr. J. G. Collen, the Hon. Secretary, that, in the terms of the prospectus, the allotment of shares was in order to be proceeded with, as upwards of one-half, viz., 2600 had been applied for. It was, however, decided that, as the prospectus notified that (before the first allotment) applications for shares would be received until the 1st of December proximo, it would be more courteous to the public (particularly to country residents) to defer the allotment until the 2nd proximo, until which day the Committee accordingly adjourned.

HORSE STEALING.—The Hue and Cry issued yesterday by the Inspector-General of Police, testifies to the increase of the crime of horse stealing. On the night of the 22nd October, a mare, with saddle, bridle, whip, and two pairs of hobbles, were stolen from the premises of Mr. William Nuesham, at Big River, in the district of Warialda. A person named Brown, supposed to be an exile by the Randolph, is suspected of the robbery, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. At Dungog, on the 16th November, one black horse, one bay horse, one brown horse, and one bay mare, the property of Mr. William Redman, were stolen; and on the following day a bay horse, the property of Mr. Jonathan Harrison, of Dungog, was by some person unknown feloniously stolen and carried away. In each case the proprietors have offered a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

RECEIPT OF GOLD BY THE NORTHERN ESCORT.—The gold brought down last evening by the Rose steamer, under escort, was 1800 ounces from the Bingara and Hanging Rock diggings. By private hands about 800 ounces were brought hither.

THE GREAT BRITAIN POLKAS.—The arrival of the Great Britain steam-ship in our harbour has been very appropriately commemorated by two of our music publishing houses, Messrs Woolcott and Clarke, and Messrs. H. Marsh and Co., the first having put forth a Polka, the composition of Mr. Frederick Ellard, the second a similar tribute by Mr. T. A. Daniell. The first is embellished with an illustration of the Great Britain from the graceful pencil of Mr. F. Garling, and the burin of Mr. Walter Mason, an engraver lately arrived here from England, and whose contributions to the *Illustrated London News* have obtained for him much celebrity among the lovers of art. The second is also exceedingly well got up, being in a green enamelled cover, gilt. Both publications will form at all events ornamental additions to a young lady's portfolio. Of the music we are not yet in a position to speak, and although, as Tony Lumpkin says, this is really the cream of the publication, we shall defer our criticism until the next steam-ship fête or ball shall allow us to judge from the practical illustration of our fair friends' fingers and feet as to the claims of the respective composers. Both pieces reflect great credit on the spirit and taste of the publishers.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—Since Friday last the Water Police Magistrate has been engaged in the investigation of a case of suspected murder; the circumstances of which are as follows:—Last Wednesday evening, a party, consisting of Serjeant Adams, of the Sydney Police, Mr. William Howell, Mr. Lane, with a waterman named Samuel Sykes, and his wife, proceeded down the harbour in a boat, for the purpose of seeing the Great Britain steam-ship. On returning, they were caught in a squall; Sykes being the worse for liquor, Serjeant Adams took charge of the boat, and got her round to Dawes' Battery Point. He there, at the request of Mrs. Sykes, went up to Robinson's public-house, and hired two men, Thomas Neilson and Daniel M'Donald, to pull the boat home; Mrs. Sykes agreeing to pay them handsomely if they would take her husband safely home. Before they started Sykes fell out of the boat twice, and they pulled him in again. Mrs. Sykes and the others then left the boat, leaving the two men to pull it home to Pyrmont, and to convey her husband safely home, he being incapable, from drunkenness, to walk with the others. When Mrs. Sykes reached home, about nine o'clock in the evening, she expected to meet her husband on the wharf, but no signs of either him or the boat appeared. She kept watch until 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, when she hired a boat and proceeded to Dawes' Point, and went to the house where the two men had been employed to pull her husband to Prymont. One of them, Neilson, was in bed. She asked him what he had done with her husband? He replied, that Sykes would not proceed in the boat, and insisted on being put back; that he and M'Donald had accordingly pulled him to the shore, took out the painter, laid some stones on it, and so fastened the boat, which they then left, Sykes being in it. As no further tidings could be gathered of her husband, she gave information to the police; and Acting Inspector Cowell immediately instituted a strict inquiry, which resulted in his apprehending Neilson and M'Donald, on suspicion of having murdered Sykes. After two preliminary hearings, on Friday and Saturday last, the case was remanded by Mr. O'Neil Brenan until yesterday, when Mr. G. R. Nichols attended to watch the case on behalf of the prisoners. Evidence up to the point when Mrs. Sykes and the others left Sykes in the care of the two prisoners, at Dawes' Battery Point, was taken. In addition, John Watson, one of Captain Browne's boatmen, stated, that on Thursday morning last, between four and five o'clock, he found a boat in Lavender Bay. It had the name of Samuel Sykes upon it. He found the sails and a cabbage tree hat in the boat. There were no oars, nor head sheet, nor stanchion. The boat was bottom up when witness found it. There were two painters. The sail had been set, but had no sprit, and the sheet was loose. Witness could not say whether the mast touched the ground or not. He hauled the boat in about 100 yards from the wharf. The wind was then blowing from the same point as on the previous evening, namely, right in from Dawes' Point. It had been blowing strong all night. This was all the evidence against the prisoners. One of them, M'Donald, had his face very much disfigured, but there was no proof of any quarrelling or fighting having taken place between the prisoners and the missing man. The most likely inference to be drawn from the evidence is, that Sykes, having been left by the two prisoners, who had promised to take care of him, and conduct him home, had roused up when partially sober, and attempted to reach Pyrmont in his boat alone; that he had been caught in the squall of Wednesday night, and had perished when his boat upset. This is also borne out by the declaration of M'Donald, who stated that some time after leaving the boat, he observed Sykes attempting to loose her from the wharf. The Water Police magistrate ordered the prisoners to be discharged.—The only other case in yesterday's list at this office was that of James Thompson, a seaman belonging to the Benjamin Elkin, who was sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour in Darlinghurst Gaol.

HEAD OF A MAN FOUND IN THE HARBOUR.—Late last evening, acting-inspector Cowell of the Water Police reported at this office, that the head of a man was found yesterday in the harbour near Lavender's Bay, by district constable Thompson, of the North Shore; and that there was reason to believe that it was the head of the boatman Sykes, into the causes of whose disappearance the Water Police Magistrate has been inquiring for the last few days.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—The honourable the Member for the Northumberland Boroughs, in his complimentary remarks on the Liverpool Committee, appears to have been grossly imposed upon by his *veritable* informant: for it is impossible to suppose that the honourable Member would have made the observations he did, had he known that the "inexperienced and unscientific Committee" had consulted no less than three qualified engineers, and had also the opinion of the colonial architect on the state and repairs of the dam, some of which opinions were forwarded to the Government, together with a sketch of the structure, &c.

The honourable Member, it is to be hoped, will in future apply to a more creditable source for his information than he appears to have done in the present instance; for, though we may have some *quacks* amongst us, who have enviously opposed all our proceedings, yet we are not so totally destitute of intellect as not only to repair, but construct a dam, if needful.

R. S.

Liverpool, November 30.

N.B.—The writer was one of the first persons who constructed dams in the colony.

### THE FETE ON BOARD THE GREAT BRITAIN.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—Looking over your valuable paper this morning, I find that Mr. Forster, the well-known confectioner, has got all the credit for having got up yesterday's entertainment on board the steam-ship Great Britain. I beg leave to state *in justice alone* to myself, that I consider I am entitled to that praise, or at least a *portion of it*. By your inserting this in your valuable journal, you will confer a great favour on your

Most obedient servant,
JOHN NOTT,
Chief Steward of steam-ship Great Britain.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—The letter of your zealous correspondent "An Oxford Graduate," having obtained insertion in your popular journal, perhaps you will be disposed to favour me also, a quondam Cambridge graduate (but who has long abandoned all connection with it), while I comment a little upon that gentleman's curious remarks. He states that in order to make matters square, it ought to be decreed that "all students of the University should belong to some affiliated college, in connection with *some* recognized body of Christians." Now I confess that the Oxford graduate has no reason to reproach either his Lordship the Bishop, or the Attorney-General himself, with *laxity*, as his own sentiment is full as lax as theirs. Why should he find fault with the latter for maintaining with Pope, "For *modes* of faith let graceless zealots fight;" or with the former, for requiring *religious* instruction whether Christian or *not Christian*, since he himself puts forth the very same doctrine. All that the Oxford Graduate requires from the student is, that he be connected with SOME recognized body of Christians; but this word SOME is as "wide as a church door." Calvinists and Arminians, for instance, deny each other to be Christians, for they hold doctrines utterly subversive of each other. Who is to pronounce upon such a question? Are the Socinians to be admitted, or the Quakers; the former denying the very essence of Christianity (in the opinion of many), and the latter substituting the light within for the revelation given in the Scriptures. Is it merely the word Christian that is necessary? because at that rate any man has but to assume the name, and put his own sense upon it. But suppose some should be found whimsical enough to compare these various sects with the Scriptures, and not able to find it possible to fraternize with any of them. Must his children be excluded from all participation in the advantages of the University tuition for which his purse has been taxed? Jews, Socinians, and Swedenborgians, and the long list of other denominations, are quite as useful members of society as their neighbours; and I would put it to the Oxford Graduate, what kind of notion he attaches to the word Christian, when he would compel these parties to pay for goods they never receive. This zealous gentleman is fond of rhymes; let me remind him of a poetical sentiment, which as truly embodies his own creed in this matter as the far-famed distich of Pope embodies that of the Attorney-General—

The good old plan,
Sufficeth him [the Oxford Graduate] the SIMPLE plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

Wishing every prosperity to the University of this my native land, and that it may be preserved from the domination of priestcraft of every description, and heartily recommending the Oxford Graduate, the Bishop, and the Attorney-General, to search the Scriptures, if happily they may learn from *them* what true Christianity *is*, in opposition to the wretched counterfeits which swarm under its much abused *name*,

I remain, Gentlemen, yours,
A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.
Cook's River, November 29.

## NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

### THE OVENS.

(*From a Correspondent of the Goulburn Herald.*)

SUNDAY, November 21. Thousands are daily pouring in, and some few are leaving, not having experienced very good luck; but let me ask you has any one single gold field ever yet been opened at which some have not been unsuccessful? Gold digging is like a lottery, many prizes no doubt, but greatly overbalanced by the number of blanks. The expectations of gold diggers from the Port Phillip side are so extravagant, that pounds weight of gold must be obtained in order to satisfy them; if they do not get this they retire in disgust. The Melbourne papers are very loath, I perceive, to say anything in praise of our diggings; but depend upon it whether they laud them or not is a matter of little consequence, as in numbers at the present date we exceed 6000 and fresh arrivals are of hourly occurrence: this must and will bring the gold to light. That the precious metal is here in considerable quantities; yesterday a friend of mine bought 14 lbs. 10 ounces from a party of four, which they state they had procured since Thursday: now what leads me to believe that they did procure the gold in that time is, that on that day (Thursday) they sold to the same party 8 lbs. 5 ounces 16 dwts. 10 grs., which they had procured from the Monday at the same creek. Another party of three obtained 6 lbs. to my knowledge in one day, and I have just received intelligence from a gentleman whose word I could not for a moment doubt, however incredible it may seem, that four men in one day procured SEVENTEEN POUNDS WEIGHT of gold. These of course are individual instances, and ought not to be quoted as samples of general luck. I have inspected the claims out of which these large quantities have been got, and I find by measurement that the holes were not more than sixteen feet deep, through gravel, sand, and clay. A great number of diggers here are only surfacers, that is, are only searching for gold about a foot, or sometimes less, from the surface; this is a bad practice, as it soon cuts up an extensive gold field, and prevents others sinking deeper holes where the gold may be found in abundance. This system will eventually be done away with, especially when the license system is in full force, which at present is not the case, as I am sure over a thousand now on the spot have not paid the Commissioner for their claims.

On the Buffalo range many prospecting parties have obtained from one ounce upwards in a single tin-dish of earth: what will they not obtain then in those localities when they are properly worked? I should say that the diggers at present on the ground occupy a space of not less than 150 miles, namely, from sixty miles on the Melbourne side of the Ovens to ninety on the Goulburn side. Spring Creek is rather too high yet for extensive operations, but many who have persevered in sinking into the bed of the river and making good use of their pumps have done a first-rate trade. Reid's Creek and Reedy Creek, although open to the same objections, yet still, from the commencement, a number of steady industrious diggers have been at work with pumps "and every appliance and means to boot," and the majority of them in the short space of time since the diggings have been opened have succeeded in making what might be termed an independent fortune.

It is the opinion of many person acquainted with geology that gold in large quantities lies concealed in the neighbourhood of the Australian Alps, the whole country in that direction presenting highly auriferous indications. Gold has been found in granite, immense rocks of which are scattered throughout this region.

There are two escorts here, one belonging to Government, the other to a private Company at Melbourne. The Government escort conveys 3190 ounces, and the private company 894 ounces: the smallness of the quantity is not to be wondered at, as the diggers are very reluctant in parting with their gold for the Victoria market, because a higher price can be obtained for it in Sydney. Provisions are by no means so dear as they are at the Port Phillip diggings; and, except in one instance, where a man was robbed of 30 ounces of gold, outrage and robberies have not yet made their appearance. It is my opinion that the number of people here will find a profitable gold field, very much nearer to your side than where they are at present at work.

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

### IMPOUNDINGS.

CANOWINDRA.—November 19. From the estate of T. Iceły, Esq.:—Red and white cow, like TM near ribs; red sided cow, HA off rump and ribs; strawberry cow, ≏ off ribs, ≏ over ≏ off thigh; strawberry bullock, JJJ near rump, like JT ribs; red sided bullock, ES near rump, O near ribs; red steer, EIC off rump and ribs; magpie steer, K over 2 off rump; white bullock, red neck, KK near ribs; strawberry bullock, PN off rump; red sided bullock, snail horns, WN off rump, S off shoulder; magpie heifer, RP off rump, like ⊢ over ⊢ near thigh; red bullock, TC off rump, 8 shoulder; blue and white bullock, MH off rump and thigh; red sided bullock, indescribable brand off rump; yellow cow, ES off rump, 9 off thigh; red poley bullock, ES off rump, 9 off thigh; roan heifer, MN over 9 near rump; red and white calf, unbranded; red bullock, MN over 9 near rump; white cow, RS off rump, 8 off ribs; red and white cow, RY off rump, DH with triangle over off ribs; strawberry heifer, TI off rump and near ribs; red cow, DN off rump, 7 near shoulder; brown and white steer, O⊢N off rump; strawberey cow, JC off rump, J-C off ribs; red bullock, white face, short tail, like JP off ribs; yellow sided bullock, PN off rump; strawberry poley bullock, TC over 8 off rump, 8 off shoulder; black cow, ear marked, TE off thigh. Strawberry heifer calf unbranded. Red cow, ear marked, 3 near thigh, W off thigh. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Red sided bullock, like ⌒ over JV off rump and ribs. Brown bullock, speckled head, SE on rump, 5 off ribs. White bullock, speckled head, 3 near thigh. Red and white bullock, AB near rump, P near shoulder. Red cow, rW, 8 under, off rump and ribs. Blue and white bullock, TK off rump and ribs. Young red poley bull, unbranded. Red cow, white face, JF off rump, JF sideways on ribs, JC 2 under off ribs. Strawbery cow, M near and off rump, like OOL on ribs. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Red heifer calf, unbranded. Black sided young bull, white face, no visible brand. Yellow and white bull, 3 years old, no visible brand. Red and white steer, C near rump. Strawberry bullock, claw )—( brand off rump. Magpie bullock, W off rump and shoulder, JA near ribs and shoulder. White cow, red spots, TS 81 sideways off rump, 8 on shoulder. Red and white cow, TC 9 under off rump, 8 on shoulder. Strawberry poley cow, JN near rump and ribs. Black sided cow, DN off rump, 7 near shoulder. Red bullock, TC, 8 under, off rump. Yellow snail horned bullock, like JH, ⌒ over, near and off rump. Red bullock, JC off rump, O on ribs, ⊢, with ⊂ under, on shoulder. Strawberry bullock, O, with 4 under, off rump. White bullock, WH near rump, H near shoulder. Red bullock, snail horns, TT off rump. Red bull calf, white flanks, unbranded. Strawberry heifer, like JB, the J reversed, rump. Brindle bullock, like JD off ribs, illegible brand on hip. Yellow sided bullock, 8, with ∞ under, off rump, D off shoulder. Roan cow, short tail, diamond off ribs, R off shoulder. Red bull calf, white face, unbranded. Red and white bullock, cancer in jaw, TN, with diamond under, off rump. Red cow, JC, with 4 under, off rump. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Red and white heifer, MN, with 9 under, near rump; trespass 6d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 21st December. J. WHITE. £1 13s. 6d.

GRESFORD.—November 20. From Gostwick Estate, for trespass.—Bay entire colt, branded illegible apparently half moon or horseshoe, star in forehead, black points, about 2 years old, a few white hairs down face; damages £5. If not released he will be sold December 18. T. RODWELL.

SOFALA.—November 17. From Mr. Arthur's Run: Dark bay mare, branded EN off shoulder, a little white on face, off hind fetlock white, JS over JS near shoulder. Chesnut mare, branded JF over M near shoulder, ER off shoulder. Bay entire colt, branded like C near shoulder. Black entire colt, no brands. Black mare, branded ≏ over JB near shoulder, near hip down. Brown horse, branded like JB near shoulder, off hip down. Bay horse, branded W over 65 near shoulder. Brown cob, branded CL over HT near shoulder, W off shoulder, short switch tail, near hind fetlock white. Chesnut horse, branded TE off shoulder. Bay horse, branded R∃ off shoulder. Black mare, branded R∃ off shoulder, near hip down. Bay horse, branded M over ES near shoulder, hind fetlock white. Bay horse, branded CC near shoulder, 10 off shoulder, hind fetlocks white. Brown pony, branded WL off shoulder, 7 near shoulder. Chesnut cob, branded lik JP. Black horse, branded C off shoulder, white spots under saddle. Dark brown cob, branded CC near shoulder. If the horses are not released within 24 days from the above date, they will be sold. J. SHAW. 17s.

MERRIWA.—November 18. From the Gammon estate: Bay horse, black points, short tail, saddle marked, H in C off shoulder, S over FC, before a blotch brand, near shoulder. Light grey mare, long tail, TF near shoulder, ≏ near rump; damages 6d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 17th December. J. TOBIN. 9s. 9d.

JERRY'S PLAINS.—November 14. From the paddocks of Mr. D. Brown; damages 1s. each; Bay mare, star in the forehead, branded on near shoulder RS. Black filly, branded near side under the saddle ≋. Chesnut filly, branded near side shoulder and rump H. If not claimed they will be sold on the 13th December. M. ROCHFORD. 9s. 6d.

COLLECTOR.—November 23. From T. A. Murray: Chesnut colt, small stripe on nose, both hind legs white, CP near shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay filly, off fore and near hind foot white, MM or MA near shoulder, 3 years old, 13 hands high; damages 1s. each. Also, from Milban, by B. Haslop: Spotted poley bullock, WB over 8 off rump, JMC near rump; damages 5s. If they are not released in 24 days they will be sold. J. WHEATLEY. 10s. 6d.

MUDGEE. November 7.—From the estate of Messrs. R. and W. Lowe, of Wilbitree:—Bay horse, black points, switch tail, branded RE conjoined near shoulder, the R reversed, apparently PG off shoulder, 6 years old, 15 hands high; damages 6d. If not released he will be sold on the 3rd December. J. FINUCANE. 9s. 9d.

TAMWORTH.—November 18. From Wolomail: Bay horse, much saddle marked, short tail, blind near eye, crown with indistinct brand under, like PB near shoulder, W sideways off shoulder, small star forehead; damages 4s. If not released within 24 days from November 30 he will be sold. C. T. WILLIAMS. 9s. 3d.

MARULAN.—November 18. From Lockyersleigh: Black and white bullock, TS off rump. Black sided cow, apparently 4 off ribs, calf unbranded. Red sided heifer, unbranded. Strawberry cow, JS off thigh and ribs. Red sided stag, WJ off rump. Red and white bullock, SE near ribs. White bullock, CH rump and ribs. Brown bullock, down horns, MCY off rump. If not released on or before December 12, they will be sold. J. FULJAMES. 10s. 6d.

MONTEFIORES.—November 22. From Newenna Estate: Chesnut horse, aged, branded T near shoulder, W off shoulder, star in forehead, broken in. Brown horse, branded RP near shoulder, 55 near side under saddle, star in forehead, aged, unbroken. Also, from the paddock of J. Jardine, Esq.: Bay entire colt, about three years old, unbroken, branded TS near shoulder, illegible brand on neck near side, off hip 8, hind heel white, damages £5. If they are not released, they will be sold on the 12th December. W. ROBINSON. 10s. 3d.

TOMBONG SWAMP.—November 23. From the run of J Tindale, Esq., Barragan.—White bullock, inclined to strawberry, brown nose, and ears, branded A over HS off ribs. Red bullock, S over HS off ribs. Strawberry and white bullock, grey face, HH rump, 8 thigh off side. Yellow and white bullock. HS off ribs; damages and driving 1s. 6d. each. From the run of A. Walker, Esq., J.P., Loowee.—Brindle bullock, off ear marked, SIN off ribs. Yellow steer, inclined to brindle, off ear marked, SIN off ribs. Yellow and white bullock, off ear marked, SIN off ribs. Yellow steer, white back and belly, off ear marked, SIN off ribs, Yellow cow inclined to strawberry, cut throat, ear marked, SIN ribs, like C over M rump off side. Yellow and white bull calf, unbranded. White cow, red neck and cheeks, red spot both side ribs, SIN ribs, CH rump off side. Yellow and white bull calf, unbranded. Yellow and white cow, like TJ near rump, indescribable brand off rump. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white poley cow, both ears marked, like B with anchor brand under, off rump. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. White heifer, ear marked, O off rump; damages and driving 1s. each. If not released they will be sold on the 18th December. J. FRASER. 16s. 9d.

GUNDAROO.—November 23. Damages 3d. per head: Yellow bullock, white spot on forehead, IF off, apparently HB conjoined near rump. Strawberry heifer, 2 years old, no brand visible. Yellow steer, E rump, SH thigh off side. Yellow heifer, same brands. Black steer, V with HL conjoined rump, HL conjoined ribs off side. If not released they will be sold in 24 days after 30th November. J. W. WISHART. 10s.

ROMANCE.—AN ENGLISH GROOM REGENT OF PARMA.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:—"The elevation of Ward to the regency of Parma is not only a singular instance of the mutability of human affairs, but of the tendency of the Anglo-Saxon race, when transplanted to foreign countries, to emerge to eminence, and surpass others by the homely but rare qualities of common sense and unfaltering energy. Ward was a Yorkshire groom. The Duke of Lucca, who obtained, by his fall from horseback in Rotten-row, the familiar soubriquet of 'Filthy Lucre,' spying the lad's merit, took him into his service, and promoted him through the several degrees of command in his stables, to be head groom of the ducal stud. Upon Ward's arrival in Italy with his master, it was soon found that the intelligence which he displayed in the management of the stables was applicable to a variety of other departments. In fact, the duke had such a high opinion of Ward's wisdom that he very rarely omitted to consult him upon any question that he was perplexed to decide; and the success which never failed to crown Ward's advice gave him in the eyes of the feeble descendant of the Spanish Bourbons the prestige of infallibility. The expenses of the stables having been reduced to less than half under his administration, while the duke's horses were the envy of all Italy, it struck the prince naturally enough that it would be a good thing if the same economy could be introduced into other departments. So Ward tried his hand at one thing and the other, continually enlarging his sphere of influence, until from household matters he passed to those connected with the state; which, indeed, is such a miniature affair that it does not greatly pass the limits of some private domestic establishments. Ward, now become the *factotum of the prince*, won in the disturbances which preceded the revolutionary year of 1848 a diplomatic dignity, and was despatched to Florence upon a confidential mission of the highest importance. In 1849, when the Duke of Lucca resigned his other states to his son, Ward became the head-counsellor of this hopeful prince, who has thus been able to follow out a sporting bent under the best auspices, while he had a minister whose shrewd sense was more than a match for the first diplomatists in Italy. Ward was on one occasion despatched to Vienna in a diplomatic capacity. Schwarzenberg was astonished at his capacity; in fact, the *ci-devant* Yorkshire stable boy was the only one of the diplomatic body that could make head against the impetuous counsels, or rather dictates, of Schwarzenberg; and this was found highly useful by other members of the diplomatic body. Ward visited England. The broad dialect and homely phrase betraying his origin through the profusion of orders of all countries sparkling on his breast, he rarely ventured to appear at evening *soirees*. Lord Palmerston declared he was one of the most remarkable men he had ever met with. Ward, through all his vicissitudes, has preserved an honest pride in his native country. He does not conceal his humble origin. The portraits of his parents, in the homespun clothes, appear in the splendid saloon of the prime minister of Parma."

SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN.—If we were only to keep as sharp a look-out for our enemies as we do for our friends, the shores of England would, indeed, be secure from invasion. We trust the public would have been greatly edified by the account of all the saluting and blazing at our gracious sovereign as she steamed to and from Belgium. It is difficult to imagine how the sense of dignity can be gratified by these absurd displays. Had Queen Victoria been a pigeon let loose from a trap in Battersea-fields she could not have been more sedulously popped at than during her recent cruise up and down the channel. A rumour that the little squadron was in sight was a sufficient signal for commencing the display of this sulphurous loyalty. We are at a loss to conceive what gratification could have resulted to her Majesty from so silly a demonstration. Of positive results, indeed, we know but two—the waste of an enormous quantity of gunpowder, and the mutilation of a wretched seaman in the Scheld. Were any argument necessary beyond the patent absurdity of the existing custom to recommend so wholesome a change, it might be found in the fact that, while our war ships and batteries are giving her Majesty a series of headaches by the discharge of blank cartridges, the supply of powder allowed for practising gunnery is notoriously insufficient. We teach our sailors to fire at their Queen, but we deny them the instruction which would enable them to fire with effect upon the Queen's enemies. We cannot forget that not many years since a French ship of war steamed into Sheerness without being saluted at all, and that when at last the attention of the authorities in that marital port was aroused to the presence of their unexpected guests, they had some considerable difficulty in carrying out the noisy ceremonial with any decency. Surely, it would be better to expend our powder in the instruction of our sailors than to waste it in so scandalous and useless a manner. Besides, the custom must be as great a nuisance to those illustrious personages to whom honour is intended as it is to the inhabitants of those ports which are selected as their usual points of embarkation or return.—*Times.*

THE MOON IN LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet, was now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that, under very favourable circumstances it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearances which would lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate.—*Dr. Scoresby's Lectures on Astronomy.*

### BIRTH.

At the Parsonage, Richmond, on the 25th November, the wife of the Rev. J. Elder, of a son.

### MARRIED.

By special license, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, Mr. John Munro, late of Cromarty, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. John Gillan, Alves, Morayshire, Scotland.

### DIED.

At Elibank, Five Dock, on the 29th November, Ophir Thomas, infant son of Robert Murray, aged 15 months.


FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. JOSEPH BACKLER are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed wife Margaret, which will take place on Thursday, at three o'clock P.M. Her remains will be moved from her late residence, Clarence-street North, at the hour above mentioned.
No circulars will be issued. 5137

THE COSMORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS.
MONSIEUR MONIOT begs leave to call the attention of the public of Sydney to his Exhibition of the Cosmorama of London and Paris, as worthy of inspection by all who have never visited these splendid capitals of Europe, and especially interesting to the young, who may never have a better opportunity of witnessing the most picturesque and historical scenes of the grand metropolitan cities of France and England. Price of admission, one shilling for adults; and sixpence for children. The exhibition is open every evening from 7 o'clock to 11, at the Royal Hotel. 5730

SOAP, CANDLES.
JAMES M'GOVERN, Soap and Candle Manufacturer, Vernor-street, Goulburn, wishes to inform the inhabitants of Goulburn and the surrounding districts that he is now manufacturing a superior description of Mould Candles, and that there is a good supply of his usual description of Soap always on hand. 5653

LUCERNE HAY.
MAIZE MEAL.
PRODUCE purchased at the highest Market Prices.
Orders and Contracts supplied to any extent.
JOHN FEARNLEY,
Old Established Produce Stores,
5708 Lower George-street.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.
MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN beg to apprise parties interested in the disposal of wool, tallow, and other colonial produce, that they intend holding auctions exclusively for the sale of the above articles every Saturday, and having secured dry and commodious stores capable of holding 3000 tons of merchandise, they will store goods intended for sale, free of rent, for one month.
Commission on wool and tallow, one per cent.
427, George-street. 5718

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN HAMILTON,
Of Parramatta, Deceased.
ALL parties having claims on the above estate are requested to forward their accounts to the undersigned, on or before the 21st day of December next, and all parties indebted to the above estate are requested to pay the amounts due by them respectively, on or before the above mentioned date, to the undersigned, at the residence of the late John Hamilton.
H. HARGRAVE.
Parramatta, November 30. 5648

SHOULD this meet the eye of JOHN MURPHY, or any person knowing him, last heard of at South Creek, his father, brother, and sister, being about to leave the colony, they will be thankful to let him know, as they would wish to see him before their departure.
SAMUEL MURPHY, Sawyer,
5705 Sussex-street.

CAUTION.—The Inhabitants of the Town and District of Berrima, and the public generally, are hereby cautioned not to trespass on the Mereworth Estate, instances having been brought to the notice of the undersigned that without permission parties are in the habit of turning their cattle and horses on the Estate, by which the crops are destroyed, the timber is cut and removed, and the fences pulled down. After this notice any one found pulling down the fences, cutting and removing wood, or trespassing in any way, will be prosecuted as the Act directs; and all parties having cattle or horses running on the estate are requested to remove them within three days from this date, if not they will be impounded without further notice.
JOSEPH LEVY,
Agent for the Mereworth Estate.
Berrima, December 1. 5659

TO PRINTERS.—Tenders required for Press Work. Apply to Mr. CANNY, at the Legislative Council Chambers. 5691

WANTED, convenient to Sydney, a Cottage or House of not less than four good sized rooms, servants' room, and kitchen. Apply to X X., *Herald* Office. 5682

SURGEON WANTED.—Wanted, for the City of Poonah, hence to Calcutta, an experienced Surgeon. Apply to LYALL, SCOTT, and Co. 5676

PRINTING.—A strong active Boy required as an Apprentice. Apply to W. J. Row, Printer, King street, opposite the Supreme Court. 5710

WANTED, a Currier. Apply at Camperdown, to DENNIS LYNCH. The highest wages will be given. None need apply but good tradesmen. 5670

WANTED, Tin Plate Workers, the highest wages given. Apply to T. BEARD, at the corner of Bligh and Hunter streets. 5706

A COACHMAN WANTED. Apply to Mr. CHARLES NATHAN, Macquarie-street North, before 9 in the morning daily. 5665

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply to Mr. JAMES COOPER, Engehurst, Glenmore Road; or at No. 5, Park-street. 5650

COACHMAN WANTED. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M., to Mr. HOSKING, 352, Pitt-street North. 3713

WANTED, a Carter; a sober and industrious man will be liberally treated with. No drunkard need apply, to G. PREDDEY, 205, Castlereagh-street. 3712

WANTED, in a family residing a few miles from Sydney, a Cook and a Nurse. To competent servants the highest wages will be given. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5667

WANTED, a respectable Female, as Plain Cook: also, a Gardener. Liberal wages given, but unexceptionable references required. Apply, each day this week, at 11 A.M., to Mr. CHARLES SCOTT, George-street. 5689

HOUSEMAID required. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS HYNDES, Cumberland-place. 5677

WANTED, a female as House Servant; liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, George-street. 5675

WANTED, a servant Girl, about 12 or 14 years of age. Apply to Mrs. HAY, Lower Fort-street. 5700

WANTED, immediately, a respectable young man as Waiter, also to make himself generally useful. E. SAMUELL. 5727

SERVANT MAN.—Wanted, a steady respectable man, accustomed to the care and management of a horse and phaeton, and who will make himself otherwise useful. References required. Apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen's-place. 5688

TO SURGEONS, &c.—A young man recently arrived in the colony, is desirous of obtaining a situation with a Surgeon as Dispensing or Visiting Assistant, in town or country. Address A. Y. X., *Herald* Office. 5651

WANTED, by a respectable married woman, a situation as Housekeeper to a single gentleman or to look after offices, or any light situation where confidence and trust are required. Any letters, addressed to J.B.H., Post Office, William-street, Woolloomooloo, will be immediately attended to. 5652

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation as Assistant, who was twelve months in a General Store. Can produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply, by letter, to R. H., *Herald* Office. 5690

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Balmain, a bay pony mare, height 13 hands, branded H near shoulder, and small mark on back of a recent sore. Any person delivering the same to Mr. H. W. ELLIS, Clontarf Cottage, Balmain, will receive the above reward. 5654

BOARD AND LODGING.—A Single Gentleman, or Two Friends who would occupy the same bedroom, can be accommodated with Partial Board and Lodging, at the residence of a family of respectability. For address apply to Mr. REYLING, George-street, near Hunter-street. 5625

## SALES BY AUCTION.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell THIS MORNING, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
Household Furniture
Guns, Pistols, Revolver
Watches, Jewellery
Crockeryware, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Toilet Glasses, Ladies' Side Saddle, Bridle, Wearing Apparel, Paintings, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. 5721

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Colt's Revolver.
Fowling Pieces., Pistols.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Immediately before the sale of horses,
A Colt's revolver, with loading apparatus, spare breech, &c.
A single-barrelled fowling-piece, with extra rifle barrel
A double ditto ditto, with case and appurtenances
And,
A splendid pair of pistols by Westley Richards, very little used, in excellent order, with case and every requisite.
The above are the property of a well-known sporting man, who is leaving the colony, and they will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. 5521

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WEDNESDAY'S REGULAR HORSE SALE.

MR. BURT'S regular Sale by Auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at eleven o'clock,
Will comprise the usual number of Saddle, Harness, and other Horses.
Also,
Carts, drays
Cart and gig harness
Baker's cart
One horse phaeton, &c. 5704

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YOUNG HORSES.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 Prime young horses, just arrived from Wollongong. They are in first-rate condition, and broken to saddle and harness. 5703

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, in their long room in the rear of the Australian Auction Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The Property of a gentleman leaving the colony, consisting of—
Beds, bedding, sofas, chests of drawers, side boards, knives and forks, tables, crockery, lamps, and a very elegant dinner service, and 24 quite new superior folding chairs, well suited for the interior or the Port Phillip market, with a variety of other things too numerous for an advertisement.
Terms, cash. 5641

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BOTTLED BEER, WINE, SPIRITS, &c

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
39 Cases bottled ale and porter
3 Hogsheads Martell's brandy
4 Hogsheads strong beer
32 Bags fine Patna rice
2 Cases Manila cigars
2 Half tierces tobacco
42 Chests hysonskin tea
10 Chests congou
2 Bales woolpacks
3 Bales 3-bushel bags.
Terms—Cash. 5718

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10 CASES TOYS,
Now landing ex Benjamin Elkin.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND DEAN will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at their Show Rooms, at the rear of the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock precisely.
10 Cases new toys, consisting of a large and varied assortment of useful and ornamental Toys.
Terms at sale. 5717

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OIL PAINTINGS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty superior oil paintings, in neat gilt frames.
Terms at sale. 5722

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CHEAP EDITIONS
Of Popular and Standard Works, Account Books, Stationery, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1, at 11 o'clock,
Five cases of the cheap editions of popular and standard works of history, biography, novels, tales, romances, travels, and general literature
Juvenile books of amusement and instruction, account books, stationery, &c.
Terms at sale. 5725

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SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1st, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid collection of choice Engravings, amongst which are—
The Waterloo Banquet
The Cheshire Hunt, portraits, with key
Illustrations to her Majesty's Stag Hounds at Ascot Heath, portraits
Baronial Hall in the olden time
The School, by Sir D. Wilkie
The Meet at Melton, portraits
The Sutherland Children, proof
Horses at Grass
Favourites
Otter and Salmon — Landseer
The Highland Breakfast
Deer Stalking in the Highlands
Family Devotion - Morning and Evening
The Crucifixion—Martin
Columbus—Wilkie
John Kemble, as Cato
The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Children
General Baird discovering the body of Tippoo Saib
Cottage Guests, Guilt and Innocence, and various other choice engravings
Wilson and Lewis' Sketches, &c.
Terms at sale. 5724

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NEW FRENCH WORKS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1, at eleven o'clock,
The following new French Works, &c.
Les Français, peints par eux memes; Encyclopédie morale du 19mo siecle, edition Carmer, Paris, 1843, 8 vols. royal 8vo, half morocco, gilt backs, illustrated by the most eminent artists.
Œuvres de Beranger ornées de 52 belle gravures sur acier, 2 vols., half morocco, gilt backs, Perrotin, Paris, 1847.
La Vie et les Aventures du Chevalier Faublas, par Louvet; superb edition, numerously illustrated, Paris, Mallet, 1847, 2 vols., half calf, &c.
Œuvres Compléte de J. J. Rousseau, avec des notes historiques, 4 vols., royal 8vo, half-calf
Œuvres de Le Sage, Molière, Lafontaine, de Stael, Montesquieu, Bossuet, Fenelon, &c.
La Harpe, Cours de Litterature Ancienne et Moderne, Paris, Didot, 1851, 3 vols. royal 8vo
Petits Poetes Français, depuis Malherbe jusqu'à nos jours, avec des Notices par M. Poitevin, 2 vols. 8vo
Dictionnaire d' L'Academie Française, sixiéme edition, précédée d'un discours sur la langue Français par M. Villemain, avec le Complément, 3 vols. 4to bound
Fleming and Tibbins' Grand Dictionary of the English and French Languages, 2 vols, 4to, boards, latest edition
Ancient and Modern Architecture, consisting of Views, Plans, &c. of the most remarkable Edifices in the World, edited by M. Jules Gailhaband, 4 vols. 4to, and sundry other French Works.
Terms—Cash. 5726

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SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry superior household furniture, consisting of loo table, cane-seated chairs, cheffonier, hair-seated sofa, chest drawers, washstand and furniture, commode chair, toilet table and glass, fenders and fire-irons, kitchen furniture and utensils, and other effects.
Terms, cash. 5723

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ASSORTED GLASSWARE.
From the House of George Bacchus and Sons, Union Glass Works, Birmingham.
Just Landed, ex Lydia.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, No. 474, George-street. TO-MORROW, Thursday, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
§ 1 1 cask 600 half pint tumblers
2 1 „ 600 „
3 1 „ 600 „
4 1 „ 600 „
5 1 „ 400 wines, cut fluted
400 „
6 1 „ 400 Prince's wines
400 Coburg wines
7 1 „ quart and pint decanters, tumblers, Prince's wines, clarets, champagnes, salts, 5 hole paper cruet frames fitted
8 1 „ quart and pint decanters, tumblers, wines, clarets, champagnes, salts, 5 hole cruet frames
9 1 „ quart and pint decanters, tumblers, wines, clarets, champagnes, salts, paper cruet frames, fitted
10 1 „ quart and pint decanters, tumblers, cut wines, clarets, champagnes, salts
11 1 „ salts assorted, caraffs with tumblers, smaller caraffs with tumblers
12 1 „ quart and pint decanters, assorted
13 1 „ quart and pint decanters
14 1 case tumblers and wines
The above are a very superior class of goods and will be sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale. 5400

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GIG WHIPS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
One case gig whips
Terms at sale. 5608

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SALE OF NEW BOOKS,
Comprising a large Collection of Popular Works, and a General Assortment of School Books.
Just landed.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Seven Cases of New Books, just landed ex Quentin Leitch and Windsor. Amongst them will be found—
The Art Journal, Court Albums, Pilgrim's Progress elegantly illuminated, Bingham's Works, Chambers' Journal, 12 vols., Froissart's Chronicles of England and France, Book of Arts, Seats, Mansions, and Castles of Scotland, National Melodies of Scotland, Gallery of 100 Engravings, Benson's Commentary, 4 vols., Rev. Charles Simeon's Works, 20 vols., Patrick and Louth's Commentary, Encyclopedia of Arts, Manufactures, and Machinery, Griffin's Scientific Miscellany, Bohn's Classical Library, Humboldt's Cosmos, Adventures of a Prince, Fanny the Little Milliner, Byron's Works, Scottish Chiefs, Chess Books, Life in London, London and its environs, London Interior, Pilgrim of Love, Mysteries of Paris, Wandering Jew, Cooper's Medical Dictionary, Bibles, Testaments, Scotch Psalms, The Death Flag, Farm Buildings, Hawkes' Commentary, King's Cabinet Works, Eyre's Discoveries in Australia, Stoke's Discoveries in Australia, Neale's Siam, Scottish Song, Travels in France, Boswell's Hebrides, Mackay's Popular Delusions, Modeles de Poése Français, Goldsmith's Works, Tristram Shandy, Horne's Napoleon, Robertson's Works, Penny Magazine, Carleton's Tales of the Irish Peasantry, Popular Novels Don Quixote, 2 vols. 8vo.; Robinson Crusoe, Heads of the People, Vicar of Wakefield, Life of Nelson, Life of Napoleon, Asmodeus, Mythology, Telemachus, Gulliver's Travels, History of United States, Valentine Vox, Christopher Tadpole, Pickwick Abroad, Alfred, Coombe Abbey, Universal Picture Gallery, Sterne's Journey, Works of Josephus, Life of Christ, Priceless Pearls, Juvenile Museum, Arabian Tales, Waverley Novels, Fire Side Companions, Faces in the Fire, Woman's Love, Soldier's Progress, People's Journal, Howitt's Journal, &c., &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Mavor's Spelling, Jennings's Spelling, Murray's Grammars, Murray's Exercises, Murray's Introduction, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Primers, Birkin's Walkingame's Key to Walkingame, Enfield's Speaker, Eton Latin Grammar, Ready Reckoner, Hoppin's Measurer, Progressive Geography, Pyper's Latin Grammar, Davidson's Arithmetic, French, English, Spanish, and Italian Dictionaries, Whitaker's edition of Pinnock's England, Rome, and Greece, Lenaie's Grammar, Magnall's Questions, M'Culloch's Course of Reading, Valpy's Latin Grammar, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Gall's School Atlas, Edinburgh School Atlas.
Also,
A small assortment of Catholic Books.
Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready for distribution on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. 5508

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HORSES.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
Eight head of horse stock, from the stud of Charles Reynolds, Esq., Paterson River, comprising—
One pair of splendid bay carriage horses, perfectly broken - by Old Gratis
Two very handsome gig horses
And,
Four stylish hacks, broken to saddle, and very quiet—by Gratis 5506

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THURSDAY, December 2.
NAIL ROD IRON.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, near the Shed, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
10 Tons Nail Rod Iron, assorted sizes.
Terms—Cash. 5697

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THURSDAY, 2nd December.
REVOLVER, by Deane, Adams, and Deane.
To Gold Diggers and Others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A beautifully finished English made revolver, by Deane, Adams, and Deane, with bullet moulds, nipple screw, rods and bullets, complete.
☞ The above is an improvement on Colt's, firing five shots without cocking the hammer.
Terms, cash. 5696

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MONDAY, December 6.
To Gold Diggers, Shippers, and Others.
PISTOLS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Case
Pocket Belt Officers' Pistols.
Terms at sale. 5694

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THURSDAY, December 2.
Grocer's Twine, Clothes Lines.
Shirt Buttons, Paper Fans.
Sets Chessmen, Dice.
Silver Ear-rings.
Bagatelle Board.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
5 Bales grocer's twine and lines
100 Paper fans
80 Boxes dice
12 Boxes silver ear rings
1000 Gross pearl shirt buttons
5 Sets chessmen
1 Catty of tea.
Terms—Cash. 5702

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MONDAY, 6th December.
Iron Bedsteads
Trace Chains
Sets Trays
Rim Locks
Sad Irons
Hoes and Axes
15 Packages, just landed.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 cases
Iron bedsteads
2 casks
Trace chains
2 cases
Assorted trays in sets
2 casks
Sad irons
1 cask
Hoes and axes
2 casks
Rim locks.
Terms at sale. 5695

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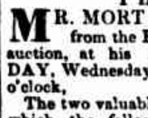
Wednesday, 8th December.
UNRIVALLED BUILDING SITE!
At South Head, adjoining the Light House Reserve, commanding a magnificent view of the Pacific Ocean, the Heads and Harbour, with its numerous bays and islands.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have been favoured with instructions to dispose of the above delightful spot, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Title, Grant from the Crown by purchase.
Free of Quit Rent.
3 ACRES, 3 ROODS, AND 27 PERCHES, Facing the junction of the Upper and Lower South Head Roads.
It is needless to enlarge upon the merits of this property—every one knows a lovelier spot cannot be found; the land being as elevated as that upon which the Light House itself is erected, and the scenery being transcendently beautiful.

DESCRIPTION PER DEED.
"Three acres, three roods, twenty-seven perches, County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, near the South Head; bounded on the North by a line east, 9 minutes north, 8 chains, (528 feet), dividing it from the South Head Reserve; on the East by a line south, 9 minutes east 4 chains (264 feet); on the South, by a line west, 9 minutes south, 11 chains, 53 links (761 feet), to the South Head Road; and on the south-west by that road to the Reserve.'

TERMS OF PAYMENT.
Twenty-five per cent. cash, deposit; the residue by approved bill, at 3 months from day of sale, without interest—secured on the property, if required,
☞—A Plan on view at the Auctioneer's Rooms. 5221

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THE PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
THE COMET
AND
THE EMU.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
The two valuable Steamers above-named, of which the following is a brief description, viz.:—

THE EMU,
Built of iron in Sydney, the frame being sent out from England, and constructed in a superior manner by "Ditchbourn and Mare," the well-known Thames Builders; her length is 94 feet, with 14 feet beam, and having a depth of 6 feet 1 inch.
She measures about 65 tons.
Her Engine was made by "Seward," and is one of his very best make, of 30 horse power, but works up to 35; she draws only 3½ feet of water, and her speed is equal to that of any vessel in the colony, not omitting the large vessels of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, and performs the distance between Sydney and Parramatta in less than an hour and a half. Her hull and machinery are in first-rate working order, having gone through a thorough overhauling recently.

THE COMET,
70½ tons register, built by Mr. Lowe, of William's River. Her length is 92 feet, with a beam of 15 feet 5 inches, and a depth of 6 feet 7 inches.
Her engine, constructed by one of the first engineers in Sydney, is of 30 horse-power nominally, but working beyond that pressure; she draws 3½ feet water only, and is both a safe and excellent sea boat.
Her hull and machinery are in excellent order, she having had a new boiler, and her machinery thoroughly repaired, as also the hull caulked and metalled with Muntz's patent metal, about twelve months since on the Patent Slip, under the able inspection of Mr. Korff.
☞ These valuable Boats are so admirably adapted for any trade where either speed or power is required, with light draught of water, that they offer a certain fortune in any of the many openings which the altered circumstances of the colony are each day opening out. In the river trade at Melbourne they would, without doubt, clear themselves in a few months;—indeed the knowledge of the rich return which vessels of this class are daily making in that colony is the chief reason for taking them from a trade in which they are doing so well.
With a view to the vessels being in readiness for sea by the day of sale, the necessary alterations and repairs are being effected, thus enabling the purchaser at once to avail himself of the lucrative trade open to them at Melbourne.
All additional particulars may be learnt, and terms arranged, by applying to Mr. Mort, at his Rooms, Pitt-street. 9

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FIVE CAPITAL RUNS IN THE MARANOA DISTRICT, WITHOUT SHEEP.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell privately, the following Runs in the Maranoa district, viz.—
HOOKINGALE,
Situate at the Cogoon River; estimated grazing capabil[illegible] 4000 sheep.
HOOKINGALE NORTH,
Situate on the Cogoon River; capable of carrying 4000 sheep.
MUCCADILLA,
Situate on the Cogoon River; estimated grazing capabilities, 4000 sheep.
MUCCADILLA NORTH,
Situate on the Cogoon River; estimated grazing capabilities, 4000 sheep.
COGOON,
Situate in the Cogoon River, capable of carrying 4000 sheep.
⁂ These five Runs commence at a point on the Cogoon, ten miles from its junction with the Balonne River, and extend twenty-five miles up it, with a back run of three miles. They are bounded on the south by Messrs. Hall's boundary line, on the north by Mr. Macpherson's boundary line, and on the east and west by the ranges turning their waters.
They are distant from Surat (a post town), the residence of the Commissioner, about 25 miles, are splendidly grassed and watered, and possess in the highest degree first-rate fattening qualities.
Terms at sale. 3548

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ELIGIBLE ALLOTMENT OF LAND AT PARRAMATTA.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,
An Allotment of Land in the Town of Parramatta, being a corner allotment, and having a frontage of 144 feet to Bourke-street, and 37 feet 7 inches to Davis-street, being a portion of the 40 acre Crown grant to Joseph Seville.
This is for positive sale without any reserve, and the inducement thus afforded to purchase a valuable plot in a good situation in this favourite township, the Auctioneer trusts will be availed of by those having money to invest, there being so certain a remunerative return.
Terms—Cash. 4349

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FINE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN CROWN-STREET.

☞ These are situate nearly opposite to the three houses known as Bodenham's Buildings, occupying a healthy and elevated position in one of the best streets for private residences in the city. The distance from the Post Office across Hyde-park is scarcely fifteen minutes' walk.

MR. MORT is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1, at 11 o'clock,
The following Allotments of Land, viz.:—
Seven choice BUILDING SITES, situate on the west side of Crown-street, Surry Hills, almost directly opposite to Bodenham's Buildings, and not far from the South Head Road, leading from Lyons' Terrace to the Gaol.
Each allotment has 36 feet frontage to Crown-street, by a depth of about 80 feet, and owing to the levelling of the street by the Corporation, some of the allotments will require no expense to be gone to for excavations.
☞ The land in this part of the city is fast becoming absorbed, and the withdrawal of the Riley Estate from the market, with the fact of the bulk of the vacant land in the neighbourhood being let only on leasehold, any one wanting freehold property will do well to watch this sale, the proprietor having instructed the auctioneer to sell to the highest bidder.
Terms liberal, at sale.—Title first-rate.

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CHOICE ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWN OF SINGLETON.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 1st December, at 11 o'clock.
Two very desirable ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, situate in the improving town of Singleton.
LOT 1,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, having a frontage to the former street of 100 feet, and to the latter 33 feet, with the great depth of 121 feet.
LOT 2,
All that piece or parcel of land situate at the corner of Bourke and Macquarie streets, having a frontage to the former street of 100 feet, and to the latter 40 feet, being a corner allotment, and containing very nearly a quarter of an acre.
N.B.—These plots of ground, situate in the centre of the town, near the Church and Court House, present a favourable chance to purchase good building sites in the promising town of Singleton, which must, from its being on the high road to our northern diggings, rise rapidly in importance.
Terms at sale. 3869

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PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, &c.
Mahogany Grand Squares
Rosewood and Mahogany Semi-Cottages
Harmoniums
Harps, Violins, Guitars
Flutes, Music, &c.
From the celebrated house of Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.
FOR IMPERATIVE SALE,
Without the slightest Reserve.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, (per Mr. Thomas Platt), on THURSDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
The following Invoice of Pianofortes, &c., from those celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. R. Cocks and Co., &c.
Mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Broadwood, No. 54383
Rosewood semi-cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by R. Cocks and Co., No. $\frac{4}{526}$
Rosewood semi-cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by R. Cocks and Co., No. $\frac{4}{532}$
Mahogany semi-cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by R. Cocks and Co., No. $\frac{3}{529}$
Mahogany semi-cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by R. Cocks and Co., No. $\frac{3}{537}$
Erard's double actioned harp, No. 4586, — (a splendid toned instrument)
Erard's single actioned harp, No. 618
Alexander's Harmonium, in rosewood case, with 8 stops
Six fine toned violins, in cases complete
Two fine toned guitars, in cases
Four fine-toned cocoa wood flutes, eight silver keys, in mahogany cases
Tambourines
Accordeons
Rosewood and mahogany music stools.
MUSIC.
SONGS AND DUETS.
Pianoforte pieces by all the best modern composers.
ORATORIOS.
Haydn's Creation, by Bishop
Handel's Messiah ditto
Ditto Joshua ditto
INSTRUCTION BOOKS.
Clarke's Catechism, piano
Oesten's 1st Lessons, ditto
Method Harmonium
Ditto Concertina
Hamilton's Art of Tuning Pianos.
ORGAN, SACRED VOCAL MUSIC.
Best's Organ Student, 1 to 7
Warren's Hand Book, 1 to 3
Ditto Order of Morning and Evening Prayer
Ditto Hymns and Canticles
Ditto Chorister's Hand Book, Nos. 1 to 13
Bishop's Collection Chants.
LITERARY AND MUSICAL WORKS.
Cock's Miscellany, Nos. 10 to 12
Ditto ditto, new series, Nos. 1 to 5.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The above are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. 5483

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TWELVE TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.
From the celebrated house of Messrs. H. Jackson and Son.
Ex Stadt Utrecht.

MR. MORT has received instructions from W. C. Botts, Esq., to sell by public auction at his Rooms, Pitt-street, (per his agent, Mr. Thomas Platt,) on an early day,
Twelve Trunks Boots and Shoes, consisting of—
Ladies' cachmere boots, lace sides, enamelled vamps
Ditto black cloth ditto, lace sides, enamelled goloshed welts
Ditto coloured cachmere boots, lace sides, enamel vamps and laces
Ditto enamel calf slippers, trimmed, 1 to 7
Ditto Spanish ditto ditto
Ditto enamel seal ditto ditto
Girls' cachmere boots, lace sides, enamel vamps and laces, 1 to 13
Ditto coloured ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, to button, 3 to 6 and 6 to 9
Ditto cachmere ditto, lace sides, ditto
Children's Spanish ankle straps, trimmed, 3 to 5 and 6 to 9
Ditto Cordovan ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, welts, 4 to 9
Ditto enamel seal, ankle straps, trimmed, 3 to 5 and 6 to 9
Ditto ditto, welts, 4 to 9.
Terms at sale.
☞ So soon as there is a probability of the goods being landed, the day of sale will be fixed. 5698

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ELIGIBLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, situated at the corner of James and Washington streets, being a portion of the land granted to the late James Wilshire, Esq., in Bathurst and Sussex streets, Sydney.

MR. MORT is instructed by R. Elliott, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 1st, at 11 o'clock,
All those 9 eligible and centrically situate building allotments at the junction of James and Washington streets, leading from Bathurst-street, each having a frontage of 19 feet or thereabouts, to Washington-street, with a depth more or less of 56 feet,
Title unexceptionable—Quit-rents redeemed.
After which,
All the materials of the large house in front of Mr. Wilshire's Tannery, George-street.
Terms at sale 5098

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WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, and Hides.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, December 2, at 11 o'clock,
63 Bales wool
74 Casks tallow
2918 Sheepskins
92 Hides.
Terms—Cash. 5601

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In the Intestate Estate of Mr. Edgar Hyland, deceased.
By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates, S. F. Milford, Esquire.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, December 3, at 11 o'clock,
All the unexpired Lease of those centrical premises, together with the good-will of the butchering business, situate in Lower George-street, consisting of
Butcher's shop and premises, now in full trade as a wholesale and retail butchering establishment, shop, and premises adjoining, occupied by Mr. Grahame, baker.
Large House, with portico, sublet to various tenants.
N.B. This lease has betwixt six and seven years to run, at a rental of £200 per annum. The present rental is, however, only £100 per annum, pending the repair of the dilapidations caused by the recent fire upon the premises, and which, when completed, will make the property worth at least £400 or £500 per annum, the premises yielding at this moment, without the butcher's shop, some £25 a year over the rental charged.
☞ A first-rate chance for any one wishing to enter upon the butchering business, as there is a certain and speedy fortune to be made out of it. The business of the butcher's shop will be kept up to the day of sale, and every information and assistance given to the in-coming tenant and proprietor.
For all particulars apply to George King, Esq., opposite the Union Bank, acting for and on behalf of the Curator.
Terms, cash. 5484

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IMPORTANT SALE OF BANK AND OTHER SHARES.
7 Shares in the Commercial Bank, £25 paid up on each.
74 Shares in the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £20 paid up on each.
117 Shares in ditto ditto, £3 paid up on each.

MR. MORT has instructions to sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
The above most secure and remunerative shares, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and without any reserve whatever.
☞ It is unnecessary to call attention to the value of the above shares, as the high estimation in which they are held by the public, from the high interest and large bonuses which they have been so long yielding, is well understood; indeed it is matter of notoriety that two more flourishing or better managed institution than the Commercial Bank and the Australasian Steam Navigation Company are not in existence.
Terms, cash. 3092

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. MORT has received instructions from Mr. Woods, to sell by public auction, at St. James' Parsonage House), per Mr. Thomas Platt), on FRIDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., consisting of—
Loo and dining tables
Sideboards
Cheffoniers
Couches, lounges
Chairs, hair stuffed and seated
Matting
Fenders and fire irons
Wardrobe
Chests drawers
Dressing tables, washstands
Toilet glasses,
Towel horses
Bedsteads
Hair mattresses, palliasses
Silver dessert knives and forks
Side dishes, dish covers
Glassware
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Also
Splendid harp, by Erard.
Terms, Cash. 5699

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ARGYLE STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT AND VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND,
Only one mile from Goulburn.

MR. MORT is instructed to sell at his Rooms, Pitt-street, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, at 11 o'clock,
That very complete boiling-down establishment, known as the "Argyle Steam Works," situate from Goulburn about one mile.
It is capable of steaming down a thousand sheep, or forty head of cattle a day; is furnished with a large reservoir, fitted with pumps and pipes, to convey the water to the boiler and vats; there is also a well of great depth.
The BOILER, of twelve horse power, is a high pressure one, with safety valve, and (with the rest of the machinery) was manufactured by the late Mr. Orr, engineer, of Sydney, on the most approved principles, at a large cost, plans of which may be seen at the works.
The VATS are four in number, and made of three-inch deal plank, with iron bolts through the end, side, and bottom, and are connected with each other by steam pipes.
THE SCREW PRESS
is very powerful, extracting every particle of tallow from the contents of the vats, and is connected thereto by a shoot.
The boiler and vats are supplied by a
FORCE PUMP,
rendering the amount of labour required very small.
THE GELATINE HOUSE
is brick built, and fitted partly with machinery for the manufacture of that article.
THE SALTING AND HIDE ROOM,
thirty feet by fifty feet, adjoins the slaughter house.
THE STOCK YARDS
are large and secure, and well fenced in.
THE SUPERINTENDENT'S DWELLING
is brick-built, containing four good rooms, with yard and stabling in the rear fenced in.
THE TALLOW ROOM
contains scales, three coolers, and every requisite.
THE REFINING ROOM
is furnished with refining pans, screw press, and stand for piping.
THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE
has the usual appendages.
THE CUTTING-UP ROOM
contains the vats, boiler, force-pump, blocks, &c., &c.
About 150 tons of casks and several tons of billet wood may be taken at a valuation, and if not taken over by the purchaser of the works time will be allowed for their removal.
☞ There is ample room on these premises for carrying on a soap and candle factory, a tan yard, or any other manufactory requiring room, and any of which trades may be carried on to great advantage without interfering with the boiling down.
Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms.—Twenty-five per cent. cash, and the remainder by approved bills at three and six months. 4193

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IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF MR. EDGAR HYLAND, DECEASED.
By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates, S. F. Milford, Esq.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd December, at 2 o'clock afternoon,
The whole of the Stock-in-trade, consisting of—
146 Tierces beef
Tongues, in kegs and tierces
10 Tons Liverpool salt
3 Ditto St. Ubes' ditto
Puncheons, barrels, tierces, &c.
Implements of trade
Sausage machine.
Also,
Household furniture
Three horses
Cart and harness
Gig, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash.
N.B.—The lease and good-will of the above premises will be sold at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on Friday, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock, as advertised. 5485

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DESIRABLE FARMS NEAR SYDNEY.
To Small Farmers, Market Gardeners, and Others.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, December 10, at 11 o'clock,
Four capital FARMS, situate at Cook's River, varying in size from 2 to 3½ acres each, each having a large frontage to the river, and forming a part of the Brighton Estate.
They are contiguous to the properties of Messrs. Lee, Irvine, and Wells, and only 7 miles from the city, turning off from the Liverpool Road (from which they are distant only about three-quarters of a mile) from a point opposite Seales' public-house.
N.B.—The land is really good, fit for market gardens especially; and from the very short distance from Sydney, a favourable opportunity is hereby offered to obtain a capital bargain, and any industrious man may soon clear his purchase.
Terms at sale. 5347

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IMPORTANT PROPERTIES AT GOULBURN.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, 1852, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned valuable properties in and near to the
FLOURISHING TOWN OF GOULBURN.
Plan No. 1. Block 1.
This highly valuable property is situate within a quarter of a mile of the Town of Goulburn, occupying a quarter of a mile of frontage to the new line of road to Sydney, and immediately contiguous to the crossing place, over the Mulwarra Ponds.
It is divided into allotments, varying in size from half an acre to one acre, more or less.
Allotments from 1 to 5, (at present in the occupation of J. Erby,) are fenced in, and comprise an area of two and a half acres, having two substantial stone built cottages erected thereupon.
Allotments 9, 10, and 11, are also fenced in; and a slab hut is erected upon No. 11.
Allotment 15 is fenced in, having on it a slab cottage.
Allotment 16 is fenced in, without any improvement.
Allotments, 17, 18, and 19, are fenced in, with slab cottage erected on each.
Allotments 20 to 24, (at present in the occupation of Mr. Sidwell,) are partly fenced, and the improvements on them comprise a
GOOD SUBSTANTIAL STONE BUILT COTTAGE,
containing four rooms, erected on allotment 20.
Allotments 25 to 35 are unimproved; lot 34 commands a desirable position for the erection of a cottage, it embracing the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood.
BLOCK 2,
Comprises 21 Allotments, Nos. 1 to 15 having frontage to the new line of road.
N.B. The soil of all these being a loamy sand soil, is well adapted for market gardens, and that the block as a whole would form as snug and desirable a property as there is in the vicinity of Goulburn. It commands a fine view of the township and plains, and is close to the Wollondilly River.
PLAN NO. 2.
This property is subdivided into three Blocks—
Block 1 consists of 12 Allotments, and
Blocks 2 and 3 comprise 32 Allotments each
Each allotment contains quarter of an acre, more or less, and the land of nearly all is of rich loam, also well adapted for market gardens. This property adjoins the above, and is distant only a quarter of mile from the town.
After which,
An Allotment of half an acre of land in the most central part of Goulburn, in Verner-street, having a frontage of 66 feet and depth of 330 feet, situate immediately opposite the Roman Catholic Church, and close to the premises of Messrs. Benjamin and Moses.
☞ The Auctioneer's instructions are to sell without reserve.
And as the value of the lands in and adjacent to the flourishing town of Goulburn is so well understood, Mr. Mort makes no comment, save that he will sell to the highest bidder, and that the lots are suited to meet the wants of all parties, whether they wish only for a small investment or a large speculation.
Plans of the above desirable Properties are on view at the Rooms; and full particulars as to titles may be obtained from Messrs. Dunsmore and Longmore, Solicitors, Bligh-street.
Terms at sale. 4419

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FIVE YEARS' LEASE
OF THE
BULL'S HEAD INN,
Situate immediately opposite to the Police Office, George-street, Sydney, and now in full trade, the lessor realizing a rapid fortune in it.
Also,
Together with the above, a similar Lease of the
SPACIOUS LIVERY STABLES AND YARD,
Situate at the rear of the Inn, and at present carried on by Mr. Wooller.

MR. MORT is instructed to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 22, at 11 o'clock,
Five years' Lease and Goodwill of the above valuable Premises, commencing from the first day of July next ensuing, subject to a rental of £6 per week.
☞ All information relative to this most tempting and money making property, with particulars of lease, &c., may be ascertained from the auctioneer, who gives this lengthened notice in order that parties in the interior may have a chance of competing for it. 3741

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CLOSING SALE,
Of the Newtown, Petersham and Canterbury Estates.
By order of T. J. Fisher, Esq., acting for and on behalf of those concerned.
Market Gardens, Dairy Farms, and Building Allotments at Petersham, Newtown, and Canterbury.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd December next, at 11 o'clock,
Various Farms
Garden Blocks
Building Allotments
Of which plans may be seen, and any further information obtained at the Auction Rooms.
☞ The largely increased value which all suburban lands must shortly attain from the large immigration now finding its way to the colony, ought to be an inducement to every man who has a little money to lay out to avail himself of
THE CLOSING SALE
of the above-named property to secure a portion of one or other of them, as a most handsome return must result from such an investment.
The terms will be very liberal.

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TWO SMALL FARMS AT COBBITY.

MR. MORT has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, December 10th, at 11 o'clock,
Two small Farms at Cobbity, in the district of Cook, being respectively of the size of 40 acres and 20 acres.
THEY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT.
The adjoining lands are in the possession of Messrs. Hassall, Purcell, Byrnes, Blacknay, Constables and others.
The Cobbity Road runs right through the twenty acre farm, and the 40 acre farm has an extensive frontage to the Nepean River.
☞ It is needless to say that farms in this desirable locality are well deserving the attention of small farmers and capitalists, their position is such as always to command a good value, but now they have acquired from obvious causes a much higher one, and the investment in their purchase must be a good one.
A plan may be seen at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 5359

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.
2,560 Acres near Jervis Bay, known as the Parma Hill Estate.
1,560 Acres near Jervis Bay, known as the Woollomia Estate.
880 Acres near Jervis Bay, adjoining the estate known as Mr. Sydney Stephen's.
1,290 Acres at Jervis Bay, being three farms of 640 acres each.

TERMS.
A considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the property, at a low rate of interest.

MR. MORT has received instructions from John Gilchrist, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, December 27, at 11 o'clock,
The following highly valuable and improving property, viz.:—
LOT 1.
PARMA VILLE,
Being a block of 2,560 acres, situate on the Currambene Creek, opposite Jervis Bay, and described in the deeds as follows, viz.:—
2560 acres, described as follows:—And also all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2560 acres, more or less, situated on Currambene Creek aforesaid, west of and adjoining Thomas Coutts' land, commencing at the north-west corner of the aforesaid Thomas Coutts' land, and bounded on the east by part of the aforesaid Thomas Coutts' land, being a line bearing south 137 chains, on the south by a line bearing west 160 chains, on the west by a line bearing north 169 chains, and on the north by a line bearing east 30 chains to the source of the Currambene Creek, and by that creek to the north-west corner of Coutts' land as aforesaid.
N.B. There is an excellent Cottage, with store, kitchen, coach house, &c., on this estate, and a considerable quantity of the land is fenced in, and has been or is in cultivation. The land is fine open forest, and well watered.
LOT 2.
THE WOLLOMIA ESTATE
being those 1560 acres near Jervis Bay, described as follows:—All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1560 acres, more or less, situate in the county of St. Vincent, at Woollomyn, in the colony aforesaid, commencing at a bend in Currambene Creek, and bounded on the east by a line bearing south thirteen chains; on the south by a line bearing west 186 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 98 chains to Currambene Creek; and on the north and east by Currambene Creek downwards to the point of commencement.
Almost immediate possession can be given of this excellent property, the leases of the tenants in occupation shortly expiring. Improvements to the extent of £500 have been made, and a considerable portion of the land is first-rate, well drained and fenced.
LOT 3,
A good portion of which has been improved, having been let on clearing lease. It consists of—
880 ACRES, described as follows:—And also all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 880 acres, more or less, situated in the county of St. Vincent aforesaid, on Currambene Creek, commencing at the north-west corner of the said James Farmer's grant of 1560 acres, and bounded on the east by the west boundary of that land, being a line bearing south 98 chains; then by part of the south boundary of that land, being a line bearing east 26 chains; and thence by a line bearing south seven chains; on the south by a line bearing west 80 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 181 chains to Currambene Creek; and on the north by that creek downwards to the north-west corner of Farmer's grant aforesaid.
The above adjoins the estate known as Mr. Sydney Stephen's, at Jervis Bay.
LOTS 4, 5, and 6.
THREE FARMS, of 640 acres each, of well watered excellent land, also situate at the head of Jervis Bay, the following being the descriptions from the deeds:—
640 ACRES, described as follows:—Also all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 640 acres, more or less, situated in the county of Saint Vincent aforesaid, near Jervis Bay, commencing 70 chains south of the south-west corner of the said James Farmer's grant, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 80 chains, on the west by a line bearing south 80 chains, on the south by a line bearing east 80 chains, and on the east by a measured portion of 640 acres, being a line bearing north 80 chains.
640 ACRES, described as follows:—And also all that parcel of land containing by admeasurement 640 acres, more or less, situated in the county of St. Vincent aforesaid, at Moona Moona, near Jervis Bay, commencing 37 chains south of the south-west corner of the said James Farmer's grant, and bounded on the north by a line bearing west 80 chains, on the west by a measured portion of 640 acres, being a line bearing south 80 chains, on the south by a line bearing east 80 chains, and on the east by a line bearing north 80 chains.
640 ACRES, described as follows:—And also all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 640 acres, more or less, situated at Moona Moona aforesaid, commencing 28 chains east, and 87 chains south of the south-west corner of the said James Farmer's grant, and bounded on the west by a measured portion of 640 acres, being a line bearing south 80 chains, on the south by a line bearing east 80 chains, on the east by a measured portion of 640 acres, being a line bearing north 80 chains, and on the north by a line bearing west 80 chains.
☞ Large plans of these fine properties may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, Pitt-street, who will afford every information that may be required.
As the sale is a positive one, the opportunity is particularly worthy of attention, the more especially as the terms are very liberal.
Titles unquestionable. 3900

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TO STAND THIS SEASON, AT WALLGROVE,
The Residence of Charles Roberts, Esq.

THE celebrated Thoroughbred Horse
COSSACK.
Performances.—He started sixteen times, and won fifteen, winning the first and second Queen's Plates, the St. Leger and Trial Stakes.
Pedigree.—Cossack is by Sir Hercules, out of Flora M'Ivor, by Old Emigrant, out of Cornelia by Grasshopper, out of Manto. Sir Hercules by Cap-a-pie, out of Paraguay, by Sir Hercules.
Good secure paddocks. Every care and attention will be paid to mares sent, but no responsibility incurred.
All moneys to be paid before the mares are removed.
No unbroken mares will be taken.
Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of mares will be taken.
Terms—£6 6s., including groomage.
CHARLES ROBERTS, JOHN TAIT } Sole Proprietors
911

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# Supplement to the Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

## THE WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.

(From our Special Reporter.)

No. IV.

THE MEROO.

The road from the Louisa to Avisford, the head quarters of the Commissioner for the Meroo district, lies over a very picturesque succession of hills; and the encampment itself, in a sequestered nook on the banks of the winding stream, presents a scene of singular interest, and is strikingly in contrast with the more bustling aspect of the corresponding stations at Tambaroura and Sofala.

The Meroo diggings have hitherto proved exceedingly rich; and from my observations of the nature of the country, and various communications with parties well qualified to give information on the subject, I am persuaded that a vast amount of the precious metal lies imbedded in the soil, for miles and miles, indeed, throughout the length and breadth of the district.

A great deal of gold has been obtained from the surface by mere scratching, at various spots; and whenever a spade has been put into the ground the stuff has proved, more or less, auriferous.

The first place to which I directed my attention was Maitland Bar, about two and a half miles lower down the river than the Commissioner's head quarters. The scenery at and around this spot is very beautiful; huge rocks, rising almost perpendicularly from the banks of the winding and gurgling stream, thickly wooded, and frowning in horrid majesty over the labours of the busy delvers below. The bar is at this season very nearly dry, and has been one of the richest spots along the whole course of the Meroo. The diggings here are, however, limited, and I do not think above 100 persons are camped at the bars. I sought in vain for a public house – a pretty sure indication that no great business was going on; but from various indications in one or two of the huts, I was convinced that sly grog was to be had by means of a little management. I did not, however, put the matter to the test; first, because I have a natural aversion to breaking the law (if I can help it), and secondly, because the waters of the Meroo sparkled so deliciously in the evening sun that I felt an irresistible temptation to quench my burning thirst in the limpid stream. The water was not so good as it looked; but in my short excursion I had already learned to be not over particular, and I took a long draught, which was considerably refreshing.

There was one feature about these diggings which calls for observation. The holes were for the most part cut in squares, instead of being circular, as at Tambaroura; but from the fact that many of those which had evidently been recently dug were filled up again with debris, I came to the conclusion that this sort of tunnelling would not answer its purpose. The average earnings of parties at the Maitland Bar were variously stated to me from to 2 to 5 ounces a week; but, as I have before had occasion to remark, nothing can be more fallacious or misleading than these "averages." They prove nothing as to the fortunes of gold digging, and cannot be in any case more than a rough approximation to the truth.

I had taken up my quarters at a public-house about a mile to the northward of Avisford. Public-house it was called, but it was rather an embryo affair, the owner, Mr. Phillips, alias "Soldier Jack," having only very recently converted his rural home into a house of accommodation, yielding to the necessities of these travelling days, and won over by the prospect of additional gains. When I first presented myself on horseback, and asked for a shake-down, the old man denied that he had any accommodation for a "gentleman"; but I was not disposed to take a refusal, seeing that there was no alternative but bushing it, (the Commissioner's camp being full), so I dismounted, took the saddle and swag off my steed, hobbled him, and declaring, (not without some compunctious feelings) that I was not a *gentleman*, but a traveller, I resolutely walked into an unfinished apartment constructed of bark, and insisted upon something to eat, and straw to lie down upon. This line of action had the desired effect, and the housewife now set to work to make me comfortable; which she did to a far greater degree than I had expected or hoped. The house stands upon an eminence, looking down upon a somewhat extensive clearing, on which cattle and horses, the property of the landlord, grazed *ad libitum* in considerable numbers. The view was bounded by a high range of hills, whose tops the setting sun illuminated with the most gorgeous colours; and notwithstanding the roughness of the homestead itself, there was a certain charm about the place which quite reconciled me to my quarters.

On Monday, the 15th, I started early to inspect the upper portion of the river, under the guidance of Mr. Bowman, late Assistant Commissioner for the district. We made for Richardson's Point. Our road lay across the country, which is considerably broken, and we must have crossed the river at least half-a-dozen times before we reached the little township. On the way we passed California point, one of the spots which have yielded so well. Here we saw only a few diggers at work; but such as we spoke to appeared to be doing well. The gold is coarse and nuggetty, and generally of a valuable kind. On our way, we crossed a great many quartz veins or ridges, which appeared to dip under the bed of the river, and crop out on the opposite side. At the point of intersection, the bed of the river has been uniformly found rich on both sides,—a feature which, I believe, does not occur on the Turon, where the opposite banks of a rich point have generally been found to produce little or no gold. At and about these quartz veins various surface diggings have been made, from which considerable quantities of gold have been taken; but which are now abandoned. I have little doubt that if these spots were worked again more thoroughly, still greater results would be realised.

At Richardson's Point I found the nucleus of a small town: there were two or three stores, of which the largest is kept by Mr. Arnold, of Maitland; two public-houses and a dozen or more bark huts, with tents scattered about on the flat and the declivities. The diggings at this point have been very rich; the gold of the same character as I have mentioned above; nuggetty, coarse, and of good quality. I was told that Dr. Foulis, who is established here, has been one of the most successful diggers, and still carries on the war with considerable advantage, exercising, at the same time, the Esculapian art for the benefit of his fellow-diggers, and, I hope, to the promotion of his own interests also.

Provisions at Richardson's Point were far more reasonable than at the Turon or Tambaroura. Flour, which fetched £60 to £70 at those places, is freely sold on the Meroo at £40, the reason being that the supplies to that district are received via Maitland; and the country from Mudgee to the coast being comparatively easily traversed, the cost of carriage is very materially less than from Sydney to the Turon.

We pushed on as far as the Devil's Hole Creek, but from various reasons we did not get to Nuggetty Gully; which, however, was of the less consequence, as only a very few diggers are working there. At the Devil's Hole, as well as at Long Creek, most of the parties at work were making large sums. One gentleman assured me that from six to ten ounces a day was what he reckoned upon; another was content if his claim yielded three ounces daily; a third was "paying his way;" another "making wages" and so forth. At every bend in the creek little stores of the precious metal were sure to be found. The number of diggers at work was, however, limited. I counted between 40 and 50, but these were not all, most of the holes containing one or two of a party, working at various depths from the surface, and who were, consequently hidden from sight. I saw one man take out a nugget which appeared to me to weigh about 1½ oz., which he deposited in his trousers pocket with the utmost apparent indifference, and, immediately throwing down his tools, adjourned to the nearest "public" to celebrate the occasion.

The Commissioner, Mr. Broughton, informed me that he had issued 490 licenses for the month of November, for the whole district, including the Louisa Creek. Of these 460 were digging licenses, and 30 storekeeping. Mr. Broughton fully expected to issue 600 in all.

The largest number of licenses issued in this district was 900, in the month of December last; at which time, however, the Dirthole Creek was included in the district. It has since been transferred to the Tanbaroura district.

The result of my visit to the western gold fields is a conviction that the whole country over which I travelled is highly auriferous. All the tributaries of the Macquarie, the Turon, Tambaroura, the Pyramul, the Meroo, and all the creeks which feed them, have been proved upon trial to contain gold; but I am persuaded that hitherto their real richness has not even been suspected. One of the chief features of our western gold fields is the *very general dissemination* of the precious metal. Instead of being found in large masses, as at Mount Alexander and the other diggings of the southern colony, it is spread abroad over a very large extent of country, and occurs in tolerably equal quantities,—thus affording far greater encouragement to a number of diggers, than if they were accumulated in solitary spots; and I have no scruple in stating my opinion—an opinion which was formed before I had visited the country, but which has been abundantly confirmed by personal inspection—that there is ample room and verge enough for an immense population, and gold enough to support them in comfort, and to make the fortunes of many thousands. To estimate the number which our gold fields would maintain would be idle, since there cannot be any sufficient data on which to found a calculation; but if I hazard the number at 50,000 working men, I am quite satisfied I shall be very far within the mark.

It will be seen that my inspection extended only to a limited portion of the district. I had no opportunity of visiting Ophir, nor had I time to investigate the rumours I heard of the auriferous character of the Cudgegong river, which several persons, whose opinions were entitled to every consideration, assured me would be found exceedingly rich, if properly worked. I may, however, say with great truth, that the gold fields of New South Wales are as yet in their infancy; and when a large influx of population shall have taken place, and more especially when a more careful, systematic, and comprehensive method of working the mines shall have been introduced, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the golden produce of this colony will far exceed anything that has yet been achieved, or even hoped for.

## NEW DIGGINGS.

(From the Bathurst Free Press.)

IT has so often fallen to our lot to report discoveries of new diggings which have proved either partial or total failures, that we feel exceedingly chary in giving publicity to any statements which may have the effect of unsettling the minds of those of our digging population who are doing moderately well. Such precaution appears to be the more especially necessary at this particular period, as the diggers in many places seem to be exceedingly unsettled—running from the Tambaroora to Mookerwa Creek, thence to Burrandong, and back again to Tambaroora, whilst more are, or rather have been, rushing to wards the Ovens, in the evident expectation that fortunes a-piece were in store for them at a small expenditure of exertion. Even the brilliant charms of the Tuena gold field have not been sufficiently seductive to retain the band of fortune-hunters who have buzzed for a short while about its creeks and gullies. The same may be said of the Turon. The whole fraternity of gold-diggers manifest an uneasiness with their present quarters, and a desire to take flight to some more favoured soil, where dame Nature may pour the glittering treasures from her lap in greater abundance.

This disposition to change quarters has of late been materially strengthen by a report which has been whispered abroad of a new and very promising ground having lately been discovered somewhere between Bathurst and the Turon, but nearer the latter. The report has rekindled at Sofala the auriferous mania which periodically bursts forth from one cause or other, amongst its inhabitants, and appears indeed to have become an indispensable element in their social nature. As usual upon occasions there is a great amount of exaggeration afloat, and, except the two or three who are in the possession of the secret, nobody knows the truth from the falsehood of the case. Without incurring any responsibility for the following details, we give them as communicated *viva voce* by the only parties to whom the secret is known.

The new diggings were discovered about 12 months ago by Mr. A. Piper, who at that time satisfied himself that gold existed in paying quantities, but did not further prosecute his explorations. By some means or other the secret became known to a labouring man in the neighbourhood, who has for a length of time been at work with his two boys, and they have made what his termed in diggers' phraseology several "lucky finds"—amongst others, two nuggets—one weighed 37 ozs. 4 dwts., and the other 12 ozs., both of which have been purchased by Mr. Davis, publican, of the Turon, who informs us that they are now in his possession. A sample of the ordinary gold found on the spot has been shown to us by Mr. Piper, and consists entirely of nuggets or very coarse gold, the pieces weighing principally from one to two pennyweights and upwards. The creek upon which the diggings are situated is about eight to nine miles in length, is generally well watered, being supplied by springs at its source, and empties itself into the Macquarie. Not far distant from this is another creek, upon the banks of which and about the hill sides, fine rich scale gold is found in such quantity as to warrant the supposition that if worked by experienced miners, gold in considerable quantities would be found.

The secret, we are informed, has been imparted by the discoverer to Mr. Davis for a pecuniary consideration of £50, and a strong party has been formed at Sofala for the purpose of commencing operations upon a large scale. Preparations are also being made by the above-named party for the erection of a public house; and some of the Sofala storekeepers have notions of transferring portions of their stock to the new field of enterprise, whenever its geographical position is known. Our informants tell us that their movements have been very closely watched by their neighbours since the matter got wind, but that they have so far contrived to elude the vigilance of the scouts who have been despatched on their track.

So soon as certain arrangements, now in progress, are made, and a number of claims secured, the parties principally interested in the discovery promise to furnish us with full particulars for publication. In the mean time we and our readers must remain satisfied with such scraps of intelligence as are measured out to us.

A GENTLEWOMAN.—"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child," said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavour to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper, but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—I feel so strongly the necessity for some opposition to the "Bills to confer a Constitution on the Colony," now before our Legislative Council, and fixed for the second reading on the 6th of December next, that I request of you the favour to publish the following address, to which, through your widely circulated columns, I *earnestly invoke* the immediate and serious attention of all classes of my fellow-colonists.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.,

CHAS. H. CHAMBERS.

Pyrmont, Sydney, November 30.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pyrmont, Sydney, November 30.

FELLOW-COLONISTS,—

SECTION 1. A great *convulsive, revolutionary* movement is in progress before the Legislative Council.

2. Petitions from that body against certain alleged *political grievances* were in June last laid before her Majesty and the Parliament of England. No replies have as yet been made to those petitions; time has scarce sufficed for this purpose.

3. Yet now, *three Bills, to confer a new Constitution on the colony*, for redress of those grievances and for other purposes (prepared by a *committee* of that Council,) are under its consideration, and are to be read a second time on the 6th of December.

4. To my mind, those measures portend much future woe and peril to our community and to posterity; and, "like the cloud in the horizon, no bigger than a man's hand, forebode a coming tempest." And though haply we may be standing on the verge of a precipice, we heed not or *know* not the great gulf beside us.

5. It is because of this political apathy, this political lethargy, this utter disregard of the coming crisis, this heedlessness, and unconsciousness, this silence of the public voice, *until the eleventh hour*, that I venture to address you, to arouse you to a consideration of this weighty business, by thus publishing my opinions, and with the hope that they will be either *proved to be fallacious*, or help to arrest the progress of the *sad revolution* meditated by the Council.

6. I acknowledge, that I thus venture, with fear and trembling, and with (what may be termed) great temerity, *to question the existence* of the alleged grievances, and the policy of the proposed constitution, yet I shall not flinch from the task I have undertaken.

7. It may be asked, why I, an humble individual, attempt to come forward? I will briefly answer. That if there be such a feeling in life as love of country, such a virtue as patriotism, such a thing as knowledge founded on experience, they must exist in one who has resided within the colony for thirty years, pursued for all that time an arduous profession in her metropolis, with respect and good fortune, who has conversed with every tide of its population, from those of the first fleet to those of the last ship, who has held office under successive Governments, and a high civic appointment under his fellow-citizens; who has traversed its domains, been engaged in its rural pursuits, and is intimately acquainted with her history, from the first to the last; one, though of plain ability and boasting of little talent, yet having large local experience, some common sense, and (shall I say it?) common honesty, and free withal from personal views or interested motives. This love of country, this patriotism, and this knowledge, based upon experience, has prompted, and I think justify this present effusion, and entitle my statements and opinions to some weight with the public and the legislature.

8. Whilst, however, I freely canvass the proposed measures, I shall observe the utmost possible respect towards the Legislative Council—a body which I freely admit to be a credit to the colony it represents, and entitled to all the respect and regard which the best INFANT institutions can lay claim to; and I shall bow with deference to the decision which the Australian public may deliver, in favour of or against, the views I have taken on the subject.

*The Method Proposed.*

9. In dealing with this important business, I shall observe the following order:—I shall state generally and briefly the *grievances* complained of, the *results* attributed to them, and the *remedies* proposed. I shall then set forth some statistical data of colonial policy, which will materially assist the reader to comprehend and form an opinion of his own upon the subject. I shall then follow with a comment upon the principles of Colonial Government, and upon the fitness of the colony and its Council for the reception of the Constitution sought for. Then shall succeed objections to the petitions of Council and the Constitution Bills, which I shall canvass freely but respectfully, the policy, as well of the grievances and their remedies, as of the opinions and sentiments expressed by the petitioners generally. Taking the first *grievance* and canvassing its bearings before proceeding to the second, and so on through the whole, then taking each *opinion* and sentiment of the Council expressed on those petitions in the like consecutive order, and canvassing them in like manner, and so on through the whole. I shall then canvass the various parts of the remedial Bills, and the changes proposed. Then indulge in some general concluding remarks, and end with a general summary.

*Grievances complained of.*

10. Our Council is composed of 54 members, one-third being nominated by His Excellency the Governor-General, the other two-thirds being elected by the people. The grievances against which this body complain as set forth briefly in the outset of their petitions are, viz.:—

12. Against the schedules appended to the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 76, and *the appropriation* of our revenue under the sole authority of Parliament. Against *the administration* of the territorial revenue thence arising. Against *the withholding* the Customs department from the Council's control. Against *the dispensation* of the patronage of the colony at the dictation of the Minister for the Colonies. Against *the veto* reserved and exercised by the same Minister in the name of the Crown in matters of local legislation. Against *the increase* of those schedules by the 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59.

13. The Council go on to allege that the results from those grievances are,—that capitalists are diverted from our shores; that the emigrants sent out are unsuited to our wants; that offices, *with few exceptions*, are bestowed at the dictation of the Minister; that salaries of officers of various departments are beyond the Council's control; and that the material powers of Parliament are withheld from the Council; that our loyalty and love of good government is thus questioned; that the waste lands and their revenues are reserved to swell the Minister's patronage; and that salaries are not distributed as they ought to be, amongst the settled inhabitants; and that every Act of Council is subject to the Minister's veto; and that the Minister's *mischievous interference* is the *chief grievance* of the colonists.

*Remedies Proposed.*

14. For the redress of those grievances a Select Committee proposes that the Council pass "a law to grant a Civil List to her Majesty, of £88,000;" and another "to confer a Constitution on the colony;" and that Parliament pass "an Act to enable her Majesty to assent to those two Bills, and to repeal the Constitutional Act of 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59, and of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 36, regulating the sale of the waste lands so far as regards this colony.

15. And the Committee alleges that those Acts will repeal "all obnoxious Acts of Parliament and cure the defective powers of the Council."

*Statistical Data.*

16. In the year 1788 this colony was established as a penal settlement for British convicts, and so continued until the year 1839, when transportation ceased. The convicts thither transported during that period (of 51 years), ALONE and UNAIDED by free labour, struck down and rooted up the Australian forest, cleared its waste lands, and thus *alone* "imported *value*" to them, preparing the country for the reception of those bands of free emigrants who now roll their tide over its surface.

17. Until the year 1820, free settlers were largely encourged to emigrate, by the British Government, *free passages* were given to them and their families; *free grants* of land on their arrival, proportioned to their means of culture, and *convict labourers* were assigned to their service—and all were victualled at the *public expense* for periods from two years downwards to six months, and some *live stock* for increase were given to them also.

18. But notwithstanding these inducements, a very small sprinkling of emigration arrived before the year 1818, for the colony itself was looked upon at home with scorn, as a national prison for all malefactors, nor was it known to be fit for respectable settlers.

19. But in this latter year 1818, a statistical account of the colony, from the pen of W. Charles Wentworth, Esq., (our senior member of Council for Sydney, and one of the earliest sons of the soil,) appeared, was greedily perused, and passed through three editions, within five years.

20. An immediate impulse was thereby given to emigration thither, and so great was the demand for free passages, that in the year 1826, that inducement to emigrate was discontinued. In 1830, the system of free grants ceased, and the lands were thereafter sold at the price of 5s. per acre.

21. The assignment of convict servants, however, continued, while any remained for distribution, but from the year 1823, they were no longer maintained at Government expense, neither were their emigrant employers or their families as formerly.

22. It will not therefore be surprising to find that up to this latter year, 1823, the colony cost Great Britain an average expense of £300,000 per annum, or a total of about £9,000,000 of money. Nor was it till then that this expenditure began gradually to be diminished by the absorption of the convict labour of the colony in the service of the emigrants who came to the country, until in the year 1839 the British outlay dwindled to an insignificant item and transportation ceased.

23. Up to this time, 1823, the orders of the Governor, (few, simple, and adapted to the penal state of the colony as a national prison, workhouse, and penitentiary) were respected and enforced as laws, but the influx of free emigrants begat opposition to them, and their legality was questioned by the new population.

24. To remedy this state of things, the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96, was passed, which authorised his Majesty the King to appoint a council of seven members, *resident within the colony*, to make laws for its peace, welfare, and good government for the colony, *subject to his Majesty's approval*; and in the year 1828, by another (9 Geo. IV, c. 83) that committee was extended to 15 members, which existed until the year 1842.

25. When this Council was established there scarcely existed a local revenue. Almost all appointments of consequence were made in England, and conferred on gentlemen who were thereby induced to come out to the colony, their salaries being paid out of and guaranteed from the British treasury. There were few persons in the colony then qualified for the higher offices; but when there *were* any so qualified, they were generally appointed by the Governor, and his appointments were ratified by the King, although they were paid as the others out of the treasury of England.

26. As however a local revenue gradually arose, from fees of court, fines, harbour dues, licenses, tolls, quit rents, and from other resources, and after 1830 by sale of waste lands, (the colony extending all the while,) new departments, and new appointments to them, became necessary, and the local revenue was added to the imperial purse, and both conjointly met the existing expenditure; and those new appointments were made partly at home and partly within the colony, and were ratified by her Majesty.

27. In the year 1832, the first act of the close Council (1 W. IV, No. 17) appears, for applying portions of the revenue, receivable in the colony, to the service of the colony, and £52,000 were voted for its *civil* establishment, £20,000 for the *judicial* establishments, £28,000 for the *clergy and school* establishments, and various other items of minor, but considerable amount, were voted for its service.

28. Thus, in 1842, a highly respectable state of colonial existence had been arrived at in all the colonial departments, and the colonial revenue was applied towards their support, according to *the acts of the Council, sanctioned by her Majesty, and* according as the local revenue increased and was equal to additional burthens, so was the Imperial expenditure diminished, till about this time, 1842, it had gradually dwindled away, and was so trifling as to be unfelt by the Home Government.

29. The business of the country becoming too weighty for this Council, and some leading colonists having petitioned the Queen and Parliament for an elective Legislature, the Act 5 and 6 Vic. cap. 76, was passed, establishing an *experimental* Council, elective and nominee, and by section 34, placing "the *entire of her Majesty's revenue* within the colony arising from taxes, duties, rates and imposts levied therein, at the disposal of this new Legislature, *except the sum of* £81,000 *reserved* to her Majesty the Queen for defraying the expenses of the services mentioned *in three Schedules, A, B, C, and annexed to that Act*, viz.:—

A.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30. For the Governor | £5,000 |
| For Superintendent of Port Phillip | 1,500 |
| For four Judges | 6,000 |
| For the Crown Law Officers and Administration of Justice | 20,000 |
| | 33,000 |

B.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Colonial Secretary and his department | 7,000 |
| Colonial Treasurer ditto | 5,000 |
| Clerk of Executive Council, &c | 600 |
| Pensions | 3,000 |
| | 18,600 |

C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Public worship | 30,000 |
| Total | 81,000 |

This item was, however, reduced by the subsequent Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59, to £75,000, on the erection of Port Phillip into a separate province.

31. This reservation being, as clearly appears, (*and be it remembered*) for the support of the *then existing departments* previously established either by his Majesty the King before the existence of the old close Council, (and left untouched by it), and partly established by that close Council, with the sanction of his Majesty; and the reservation *of those schedules* are called by our infant legislature a *grievance*, an assumption by Parliament of the power of *taxation* of the colonists, and an illegal *appropriation* of their moneys.

But to proceed—

32. British subjects are aware that all waste lands within the British empire are vested in the Queen; Her Majesty having (where not limited by Parliament) the prerogative power of granting them away to her subjects at pleasure, just as King James the First and his successors in the 17th century granted away whole kingdoms, *in extent*, on the continent of America to companies and noblemen of England; these grants being respected just so long as they did not interfere with the wishes of succeeding emigrants and adventurers thither.

33. But Parliament, by an Act (5 and 6 Vict. cap. 36) put an end to this prerogative within our colony, by enacting that all lands shall be sold *by auction, and at the upset* price of *one pound per acre*. And this the council calls a *grievance*, and says it has *diverted thousands of capitalists and emigrants from our shores* to the back woods of America, an opinion quite erroneous: for, whilst the system of assignment of convicts to free settlers continued numbers of *capitalists* flocked to the colony, at first getting free grants, and afterwards purchasing lands at 5s. per acre, and obtaining assigned convict servants; but in the year 1833, all the convict labour was absorbed by those settlers, and the wealthy flock masters and stock holders of the colony were obliged to resort to the importation of *free labourers* from England; but this not meeting the demand, the territorial revenue was partially appropriated to the introduction, at the public expense, of free labourers *and their families*, and a regular system of emigration was established. This free labour being so much more expensive, and withal unequal to the demands, at any time—even of the employers *resident within the colony*—capitalists, ceased to come to a country, where, certainly *land* could be got, but *labour* was wanting and expensive, and even up to this day the outcry for labour is great, though hundreds weekly arrive amongst us. But though the Council calls this Land SALES Act a grievance, they have entirely omitted, in their enumeration of grievances, the *leasing* Act of Parliament, 9 and 10 Vic. chap. 104, whereby simple *occupants* of runs (that is to say, lands for depasturing stock) are entitled to claim *leases* of these runs for 8 years in the *intermediate*, and 14 years in the *unsettled* districts of the colony, with right of *pre-emption* at their close, and *payment* for improvements, if sold, and if not, to right of *renewal*; and whereby 4000 squatters (a class which has formed, and still does form, the *majority of the Council*) and who *now* occupy about 12 *millions* of acres in *runs*, may become invested with the same for *28 years*, and may by the proposed constitution convert them into a *perpetuity*. An Act, to which I shall more forcibly draw your *especial* attention by and bye, as the greatest of all our grievances.

34. On the subject of the population of the colony a few words are necessary. In the year 1841 it amounted in round numbers to 189,000 souls (Port Phillip included, then three years old, and whose numbers were trifling.) It is now a separate province, and New South Wales, in consequence of this separation now contains no more than 187,000 souls, according to the census of 1851. Of this number 63,000 are emigrants since the year 1838. The male portion amounts to 106,000, of these but 56,000 can read and write, of whom 40,000 only are above the age of 21 years, as by the census for 1851.

35. Such are the statistical data, which I have deemed it essential to set forth, (not for the information of the *old or long* resident colonists, whom I should have addressed very briefly), but for the information of the 63,000 *emigrants* who have arrived within the last ten years, that they as well as others may better comprehend—and come to a reasonable self-conclusion upon the nature and extent of the *alleged grievances*—and the remedies proposed, and which are seriously to affect themselves and their posterity, in a manner they little dream of.

35. Let me add to these statistics a few of the acts and doings of our Council. About the time of its first session a pecuniary panic convulsed the superior classes of the community, the leaseholders, flockmasters, and stockholders especially. It will be remembered how it was proposed and canvassed in Council, to enact a law to authorise the Governor to establish a pfandbriefe system, in other words to create a paper currency and lend it out to these landholders to support their injured fortunes. That another proposed for general relief that payment of debts should be postponed, and their recovery for two years be forbidden by law. That the same Council, about five years ago, agreed to revive transportation in this impoverished colony, and had all but accomplished that object, by passing *resolutions* to that effect, without taking evidence or appealing to the colonists at large, which they said was useless, as they, the Council, knew the wants and wishes of the inhabitants.

37. But how completely *at variance* with their wants and wishes were those *resolutions* when, for the first time, the country rose *en masse*, and averted that catastrophe.

38. Another of its early accomplishments was the removal of many of the stipendiary or Police Magistrates from office. The next year, seeing the havoc thus made, they resolved to indemnify them; but that measure was vetoed by her Majesty as impolitic and unprecedented. Yet so much disorganization followed these dismissals, that many of those appointments were revived by authority of the Council.

39. Again, about three years ago the Mounted Police were disbanded and scattered. There followed many murders by the blacks of the unprotected stockmen "in the far west;" and the *lex talionis* now alone is left them.

40. During last year, some of the Council lauded the Executive Government for advising the Home Government to pause in sending out emigrants, because of the rush from all the colonies that was made to our newly discovered gold regions. But during this present session, because an unexpected reaction had taken place towards the richer Victoria gold fields since discovered, members of Council turn round and blame the same Executive.

41. And, lastly, although the gold revenue has been just now ceded to the Council, and at the same time a few military are sent from home, out of pure regard for our safety from lawless adventurers, this military boon is called "a presumptuous act" of the Minister thus to *force* protection upon us before the Council asked for it. And part of the public press of Victoria designate the "arrival of *typhus fever* and *soldiers*" into Port Phillip, as the "advent of two great evils," as if *moral power* could ever be upheld without the *existence of physical force*, and sometimes its *exercise*.

*Principles of Colonial Government.*

42. Now I am free to admit, indeed no one will deny, the abstract principle, *that* every colony which has arrived at that stage of its existence, and of puberty, which renders it capable of self-subsistence, self-management, and self-control, self-protection and self-defence. At that stage, when a large band of patriotic men, highly educated, attached to the soil by *birth* and large connections, opulent in fortune, independent in mind, of ample leisure, ability, and withal inclination to devote their time and talents to the public, unmoved by other motives for their conduct than the general weal and personal *fame*, and when such a band of *Australian born youths has been raised within her bosom*, then I say, none will deny, that such a colony or people has a right to *absolute independence* of every other power upon earth, aye even of the mother country, which called her into being, nurtured, cherished, and raised her into maturity and "eo converse" until that period arrive, it is *just and necessary*, and the bounden duty of the Parent State, to watch over its infancy, guard its existence, support its helplessness, manage its affairs, control its ignorance, give it protection, and defend it from aggression.

43. To use a homely simile: Like as a child is unfit or unequal to, and therefore denied, the exercise of the powers and rights of manhood, and the possession and control of himself and his property, until he has arrived at the age not only of puberty, but maturity, and as until then he is placed under the care, control and guidance, and (when necessary) coercion of his parents or guardians, so is it with a colony. And in such a state of minority, do I consider this promising and quick growing country of Australia (primus) now to be, and hope to show before I conclude my labours, *advancing only* to puberty, as yet in her *teens*, and at a considerable distance from the accomplishment of her majority. And I proclaim proudly *this my opinion*. For, although we have the means of self-subsistence, (and scarcely *that* independent of further emigration) yet have we not "a bold peasantry the country's pride," nor a large body of yeomanry from whence to raise a militia to maintain internal peace, or a military force to repel outward aggression, like as the United States when, with her three millions of souls she struck for independence; or as Canada when, with half that number, she demanded and obtained from the British government those pleasing powers of legislation, which are now sought for by our Council for a handful of 187,000 souls, but only in reality 40,000 *men*, scattered over a country larger than the British Islands; neither have we the men nor the means whereby to build a line of battle ship to protect our magnificent harbour and beautiful metropolis; nor means as yet (though soon we shall have) to repair such a vessel—so that all the elements of self-defence are wanting.

44. I, moreover, am fully persuaded that there are scarcely *five* men amongst us (and that only in Sydney, of *old standing*, or *very recent arrivals*) possessing a rent roll of £5000 a year of independent income (apart from their daily labours or occupations), or *one hundred* men of £2000 a year of like independence; nor do I think there are amongst all classes, the free or the freed, one thousand men, (or may be not one-third of that number) who are not deeply *immersed* in the daily pursuits of business or occupation (viz., in the making of money) *essentially necessary* for the support of themselves and families. Indeed, so moderate are the fortunes of colonial men, that recently when it was moved in Council to increase the salary of the Speaker from £750 to £2000 a year, (a very enormous salary, by-the-by), the argument used by the learned mover (Mr. Wentworth) (well versed in the circumstances of the colonists, and almost an unanswerable one, in support of *some* increase) was, that the present salary (£750) was so low as to render the office *a monopoly* in the person of Sir Charles Nicholson (the now Speaker) who was, perhaps, the *only member* of their body, consisting of 54, who could afford to leave his private occupations, and take upon himself the duties of that office. If, therefore, according to this best authority and proof, the circumstances of our legislators are so straitened, or their minds so enthralled by private occupations as not to be able to grasp at this high appointment, how can they be expected, as *ordinary* members, to devote their time and attention (but for a short season) to the abstruse science of political economy, or to give to the subject that deep and *abstract* attention which is so essential for safe legislation. Already, indeed, many members are weary of their labours, after tasting the momentary sweets of the honour till they have drained them to the sediment below. Nor have we, I am confident, within our population, that band of fathers, sons, patriots, and scholars, gifted in mind, education, and fortune, of leisure, talents, and inclination, either amongst the emigrant population or amongst the *Australian born*, equal to the task of governing safely this great country, and able to wield the vast powers of a Parliament within her boundaries, or to grapple with all the difficulties which are fast gathering over it as a golden region. *Witness, for instance, the disorganization and helplessness of the Victorian Government*, where daylight murder and robbery stalk abroad, and *treason*, aye, *treason*, shouts *aloud* with impunity, and soldiers are called *evils*. What is there (in Victoria) to be done without British soldiery, British men of war, and British protection?

*Objections to the Petitions.*

45. I now come to grapple with the grievances and Bills of redress. "Now comes the tug of war."

46. Now, although for the sake of order, these grievances have been previously *briefly* set out, it is necessary here to state them *verbatim*, as in the petitions themselves, that the force of each argument which immediately follows each grievance may be at once and fully perceived and duly valued.

*First Grievance.*

46. The first as well as all the other grievances are thus ushered forth in the petitions:—

We, the Legislative Council of New South Wales, do accordingly hereby solemnly protest, insist, and declare as follows:—

47. 1st. "That the Imperial Parliament has not, nor of right ought to have, any power to tax the people of this colony, or to appropriate any of the moneys levied by authority of the Colonial Legislature;—that this power can only be lawfully exercised by the Colonial Legislature;—and that the Imperial Parliament has solemnly disclaimed this power by the 18 Geo. III, cap. 12, sec. 1, which Act remains unrepealed."

48. Now, I dissent not (in principle) from this declaration, but when were ever the colonists *taxed* or their moneys *appropriated* by Parliament? The reservation of £81,000 by the schedules of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, which first conceded a legislature to the colony, is not a *taxation*, or an actual appropriation of our moneys, but a wise and *necessary* preservation of existing establishments essentially necessary for the well-being of the colony, and upheld and sanctioned by the old close Council and by her Majesty, *nor does the Council itself, in fact, consider it a grievance*, when by their Constitutional Bills they offer to make the very same reservations, and to the extent not of £75,000, but £88,000. And the Act of disclaimer, 18, George IV., chap. 12, already quoted, has reference only to the American colonies and some West Indian Islands.

49. 2nd. That the revenue arising from the public lands, derived as it is mainly from the value imparted to them by the labour and capital of the people of this colony, is as much their property as the ordinary revenue, and ought therefore to be subject only to the like control and appropriation."

50. Now, I am *personally* aware that this revenue is NOT so derivable, and that their value was imparted to these waste lands by a race now nearly extinct, *the convicts* transported thither, as before stated; and by them *alone*, and of whom but a remnant now remain; few free men *ever* joined in that labour, which (being that of the bondman) was considered a degradation, but *they cultivated* the soil so denuded of its timber. The squatters, who have since arisen, make no improvements. They have as yet no *fixity of tenure*, and it will be well for themselves, and us, and our prosterity, that they get it not, although that seems to be a main object in the Constitutional Bills, as I shall demonstrate by and bye.

51. Are we then, a handful of men, who happen to reside here, and who never improved these lands—are 4000 men to have the possession and absolute control of those dominions, the fourth part of the *available* portion of this vast *continent*, equal in extent to Europe? And are the destinies of thousands yet to arrive to be made subject to the control of our infant Legislature, of 54 members representing only 20,000 electors, or as I think a far less number. Oh, no, those lands are *Imperial* property for the benefit of ourselves and our prosterity, and of all her Majesty's subjects who may hereafter (while we continue to be a colony) arrive amongst us.

52. 3rd. "That the Customs and all other departments should be subject to the direct supervision and control of the Colonial Legislature; which should have the appropriation of the gross revenues of the colony, from whatever source arising; and as a necessary incident to this authority the regulation of the salaries of all colonial officers." I am averse to this power being granted to so small, so youthful a body, nor do I think it reasonable whilst we stand in need of supplies of fit men from the United Kingdom to fill them, who must be guaranteed in their salaries before leaving England, and for the same reason (and others by and bye) Council should not have the control of the gross of the revenue, nor the regulation of all salaries.

53. 4th. "That offices of trust and emolument should be conferred only on the settled inhabitants, the office of Governor alone excepted; that this officer should be appointed and paid by the Crown; and that the whole patronage of the colony should be vested in him and the Executive Council, unfettered by instructions from the Minister for the Colonies."

What shall we, who are sometimes compelled and often to seek for Judges from home, for architects and others out of new arrivals, for scholars to conduct our University,—we who have hitherto had no means of imparting a collegiate education to the young men of Australia to qualify them for *all* great offices, or even many minor ones, shall we lay a ban of seclusion from office on all our fellow-subjects who are yet to join us for all time coming? Why should not the Colonial Minister, like any other private person, introduce proper persons to the authorities here, and give them some chance of success amongst our population of 40,000 men? Are private individuals to have the privilege of employing new men from *home*, and not the Government, when they are found to suit their business purposes better than residents? Upon whom would that patronage rest when fit and proper recipients were wanting within the colony, but upon men of erudition, tact, and experience from home; and rarely, I think, except in such cases, is the dispensation of patronage by the Governor-General ever interfered with by the Minister.

54. "That plenary powers of Legislation should be conferred upon and exercised by the Colonial Legislature, for the time being, and that no Bills should be reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, unless they affect the Prerogatives of the Crown, or the general interests of the Empire."

Much that I have already said will apply to this grievance: our Council is too young, too inexperienced, too small, too dependent on fortune, in the midst of a people not old enough as residents to possess political knowledge or a popular will, to intrust it with such plenary powers, without the regulating control of Her Majesty, aided as the sovereign always is, by her ministry and privy councillors, the most luminous of men.

55. I therefore strongly uphold the veto. Let us first have a galaxy of brilliant minds in our Council, whom we colonists must not only respect but *reverence*, ere we surrender ourselves without reserve into their hands *per fas et nefas*.

56. Only recollect the Acts I have above mentioned of our Council—the pfandbriefe paper Currency Act, to bolster up some landed interests—the stoppage of payment of debts for two years—the Sheriff's Indemnity Act.—Recollect its effort to revive transportation—the dismissal of the Police Magistracy—the disbandment of the Mounted Police Corps—the praise at one time and the censure at another of the same Acts of the executive Government and other Acts which I could mention, but that it would be personal to individual members, and I must refrain. Remember the unconstitutional attempt made, and Act passed, but vetoed at home, to compel free men from sister colonies to register their abodes, and now the attempt, by the Victorian Council, to *prevent the landing* of expiree convicts. An Act, which is contrary to the law of nations, and, though moved in California by the people against *our expiree* convicts, rejected by their Legislature as unconstitutional. And now the threat made by our Council against the maintenance of the few military sent out to protect us, and the act of the Minister who sent them termed *presumptuous*, and the *troops* and *typhus fever* classed, by part of the Press of Victoria, together,—as the "advent amongst them of two *great 'evils.'*" "O tempora, O mores!!!"

CHAS. H. CHAMBERS.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### THE JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

BY THE REV. H. CASWALL.

HAVING provided myself with tickets of admission to the Abbey and to the Cathedral, I stationed myself at the west door of the former at nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 15th June, in the midst of a crowd of persons awaiting the opening of the gates. At a quarter past nine precisely the janitor appeared with his keys, and immediately afterwards the multitude, hitherto pent up, swept like a torrent into the venerable building. In a few seconds I was established in a seat within the choir, immediately in front of the pulpit; and around me, north, south, east, and west, I observed thousands pressing in with looks replete with eagerness and interest.

Let me now for a few minutes survey the glorious pile. How appropriate its architecture! How well fitted to lofty and religious thoughts! The monuments, too, from the position which I occupy, suggest historic recollections of a pleasing nature. The repairs and alterations recently effected within the building are of a character which tends to render it an outward type of what I trust the Church of England itself is becoming, namely, a purified, restored, and thoroughly efficient institution.

Let me next glance at the persons assembled, who have now quietly seated themselves wherever seats are to be found, and who in other situations are patiently standing. I see before me a good specimen of the middle and upper classes of English society. The clergy are here, as might be expected, in very considerable numbers. There is a peculiarity about their appearance which distinguishes them from any other clergy in Christendom. I will add also that there is a certain absence of pretence, a freedom, an intelligence, an air of refinement, which indicate that they are generally trustworthy and educated men, adapted to influence and guide society, if not to govern it. Besides the clergy, I see many titled and influential persons among the more devout laity of the Church of England: I notice, for example, a nobleman whose name is identified with the well-known sayings: "Victory or Westminster Abbey;" "England expects every man to do his duty."

But the clock strikes ten. A burst of music peals on high through the vaulted arches, announcing that the Bishops are approaching. Every eye is turned to the entrance to the choir. And now the procession slowly enters. And what a procession! Such a procession as the Anglican Church has never before witnessed. Jerusalem and Michigan; Bombay and Sodor and Man; Madras and Western New York; Ripon and St. Asaph; Edinburgh and Gloucester; Oxford and Argyll; Salisbury and Glasgow; Moray and Ross, and Sierra Leone. [Bishop of Fredericton taken ill in the Jerusalem Chamber, and obliged to return home; Bishop of Cape Town too unwell to attend.] His Grace of Canterbury closing the line of the apostolic brotherhood. As they advance, the assembled thousands rise up in token of respect. Well may they show respect. Men that have hazarded their lives for the Gospel; men that have spent their early days in patient study; men that have faced an angry world for Christ's sake, are in that goodly company. Four of these Bishops belong to the once persecuted Church of Scotland—a Church persecuted under the same authority which legalized the Church in England. Two of these Bishops are citizens of the United States, republicans by education as well as by allegiance, and free from what are considered by some the trammels of Royal Supremacy, and the union of Church and State. Some of them are Colonial Bishops, who endure the disadvantages of both the voluntary system and of an establishment, without enjoying the real advantages of either. And the remainder are Bishops of the Church which at present is happily established in England, but which may again be called to go through the fire of persecution as in the times of old.

While that procession of Bishops advances towards the *sacrarium*, let us inwardly pray for them, and for the 108 Bishops of the Anglican communion, whom they may be considered to represent.

And now the worship of God proceeds according to the venerable Liturgy of the Church of England. The music and the voices of the

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choristers are swee ; but, after all, the actual words of the services are its principal charm. These words are heard alike with delight in English cathedrals and in the rude temples of the American or Australian forests. They are the words of our mother tongue – good and holy words, whether said or sung, or merely spoken. The service which I now hear performed with so many splendid accessories, I have known, in the total absence of such advantages, to soften —yes, even to melt – the hearts of rough men in the western wilds.

But the prayers are over, and the Bishop of Oxford takes his place in the pulpit. His text speaks of the building of the second temple of Jerusalem, the tears of the old men and the joys of the young. His words are weighty, forcible, and eloquent. He takes a retrospect of the past efforts of the Church of England, and points out the errors, the defects, and the short-comings which have materially impeded the progress of the work. Above all, he specifies the divisions which have hindered her missionary labours, and delayed the conversion of the nations. Yet he does not forget that God has given us many encouragements, and he eloquently alludes to the presence of the American, Scottish, and Colonial Bishops, as affording an earnest of more widely-extended exertions hereafter – exertions conducted with increased system and unity, and with greater confidence in Church principles and in the promises of our Almighty Head. He calls particular attention to the fact, that wherever the true system of Christ's Church has been preached and practised in its fulness the most abundant success has generally resulted.

The sermon was followed by the Holy Communion, when more than a thousand persons communicated, and a collection of between four and five hundred pounds was taken up. The Archbishop consecrated the elements, and administered to the English, Scottish, American, and Colonial Bishops. The Bishops then administered to the clergy, and twelve bishops to the laity. Amid the deep feeling which pervaded the assembly, it seemed as if the "Gorham case," the "Hampden consecration," and other sorrowful subjects were for the time forgotten. Yet besides confessing our faults as individuals, we could not but confess our sins and negligences as a Church while we were led fervently to implore the assistance, and to supplicate for the presence of that Holy Comforter without whom we cannot continue in safety.

While leaving the church I heard an English Bishop exclaim, "We have indeed had a glorious day." Afterwards I met with the two American Bishops, whom I had not seen since 1841. Time had produced changes in their countenances, but had in no respect diminished the manly vigour and energy which distinguished their earlier years. Of this we had full proof in the services at St. James's, Piccadilly, and at St. Paul's Cathedral.

St. James's is not the most interesting of churches to the lovers of Christian architecture. Yet it contained a goodly congregation at eight in the evening, when divine service was celebrated, and a sermon preached by Dr. De Lancey, Bishop of Western New York. The discourse was eminently clear and practical, and was founded upon the promise of God, that "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, his name shall be great among the Gentiles." Bishop De Lancey has been signally blessed in his episcopate, and has seen the church committed to his charge rapidly increasing in numbers and in strength.

The Jubilee is over. The 150th year of the existence of the Gospel Propagation Society has passed away. But as the 15th of June is the termination of the 150th year, so the 16th is the beginning of the 151st. Let us go then to St. Paul's to attend the 151st anniversary of our venerable Society.

There stands the Cathedral, vast in its outlines, black and dismal in its colour, yet classically graceful in its proportions. It is now half-past two o'clock, and already a crowd is collected at the northern doorway. The door opens, the crowd rushes in; every individual must hasten and secure a good place, for the ear as well as the eye must be consulted on the present occasion.

There is a want of historic association in St. Paul's Cathedral, which is rendered the more striking by the previous services in the Abbey. The style of architecture, too, is not so suggestive of Christian ideas. Still it must be acknowledged that, after all deductions are made, St. Paul's is a dignified and noble temple.

The congregation soon becomes densely crowded. There are not perhaps equal indications of subdued feeling as in Westminster Abbey. The people have more generally the air of those who have come to see a striking spectacle. The noble organ now peals forth its thunders, and the English, Scottish, Colonial, the American Bishops enter in procession, passing up the vast length of the nave to their places in the choir. The Archbishop of Canterbury takes his appropriate place, and is fronted by the Lord Mayor of London in his robes of office. The Bishop of London occupies his throne, with the Bishop of Michigan on his left. Welcome to St. Paul's, good and fearless Bishop M'Coskry! The service, with its elaborate music, is over. Bishop M'Coskry appears in the pulpit, repeats the "bidding prayer," and takes as his text, "All ye are brethren." Matt. xxiii. 8. He declares that by blood men are one, but that Christians are one in Christ. They become members of Christ in holy baptism, wherein alone regeneration is effected. Yet to those who sin after baptism, conversion and renewal are necessary; and that not only once, but often; for without holiness no man shall see God. The preacher then proceeds to show that the English and American Churches are one in Christ, as the two nations are one in origin and descent. He gives a brief sketch of the history of the Church in America. He speaks of the advantages which God has bestowed on the English and on the Americans. Americans, he tells us, have acquired California and Oregon: and, he adds, as a matter of course, that they will soon possess themselves of Mexico. The isles of the Pacific will shortly be in the possession of the English and the Americans. The English language will be the prevailing tongue over the entire globe. Here in old England is the "Jerusalem" at which American and Colonial prelates will meet to take counsel with the Apostles. Let the kindred nations to which they belong work together for Christ and his Church, and when another Jubilee comes round, the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral may witness a gathering of our united hosts, such as at present we can barely imagine.

This is an imperfect outline of a vigorous sermon delivered in a tone of voice which seemed to fill the entire Cathedral. Every eye was intently fixed on the preacher; and when the discourse was concluded, and the choir burst forth in Handel's magnificent Hallelujah Chorus, the climax was complete, and the effect was overpowering. I noticed a gentleman apparently "unused to the melting mood," who was fairly overcome, and wept like a child. It may, indeed, be doubted whether such a sermon has often been heard within St. Paul's.

All is, however, ended. That powerful voice no longer echoes through the vast building. The Hallelujah and the thunder of the organ are heard no more. The congregation disperses, the gates are closed, and St Paul's is again silent. But may the lessons which we have received this week never be forgotten.

### THE FORMATION OF THE GOLD-BEARING DRIFT, GRAVEL, &c., OF THE "DIGGINS."

*(From Jukes' Lecture on the Gold Fields.)*

It is well known that not only have all the stratified rocks, comprising the far greater portion of the globe, been formed under water, principally under the sea; but also that, since their formation, they have been raised into dry land, again depressed beneath the sea, and again re-elevated, and this process repeated, perhaps, many times. This alternate elevation and depression of the land has, moreover, taken place, more or less quietly and gradually, the result of which is, that every portion, nay, every square inch of dry land, has passed through the influence of tides, and currents, and breakers, and all that destructive action which we now see taking place along our own coasts daily. The result of this is, that the last time the land slowly emerged from the sea, the breakers, the waves, and the currents, knocked off fragments of rock, washed and rolled them, and swept them about until they had rounded them into boulders or pebbles, pounded them into sand, or ground them down into mud or clay. These clays, sands, and gravels, the washings of the rocks, have finally been left lying about in patches here or there, or spreading over more or less of the surface, sometimes covering large tracts, both high and low, sometimes accumulated only in hollows or pre-existing valleys and depressions. When the waters in which these superficial accumulations were deposited acted on rocks containing gold, whether the gold were disseminated through the mass of the rock, or confined to the quartz veins traversing it, fragments of the auriferous rock would, of course, be detached equally with pieces of all other rocks. These fragments, either slightly water-worn, or altogether broken and ground down, would afterwards be found in the drift clays, sands, and gravels. But it is important to remark that these drifted materials would, in all probability, be much richer in gold than the actual gold bearing rocks themselves. This arises from the circumstance, that water moving with a given force or velocity communicates motion to matters suspended in it, or lying on its bottom, according to their shape and specific gravity. Now the specific gravity of quartz and of most other heavy compact rocks is about 2½, whilst the specific gravity of gold is 18 or 19. Gold, therefore, is somewhere about seven times as heavy as any rock or stone with which it is likely to be associated. A current of water accordingly, having sufficient strength to bear along sand or pebbles of quartz or any other rock, might not be able to move the fragments of gold associated with them. Speaking roughly, it might be unable to remove grains of gold the size of a pin's head, while it swept away fragments of rocks as big as peas. Moving water, therefore, has done for the auriferous rocks formerly, just what the miner would do now, break it, namely, up into fragments, sweep away the lighter particles, and leave the gold behind it.

No conceivable current of water would be able to carry very far large fragments of gold, or even large fragments of quartz, or other rock containing much gold. Whenever, then, you find these large fragments, you may be sure you are not far from their parent site. Gold dust, on the contrary, especially if in the form of scales or spangles, may be carried over very considerable distances. In this way the actual total amount of gold may be pretty equally distributed over large spaces of auriferous drift, because the currents that had force enough to move the larger fragments a few hundred yards would carry all the smaller ones miles away. In the one case rich lumps would be dropped sparingly here and there; in the other, scales and dust would be sown broadcast, as it were, equably over the wide spaces where the currents began to lose their force and velocity. The same reasoning applies to the case of rivers. When we find gold in the sand of rivers, we must not, therefore, conclude that it was the actual water of the river that detached it from the parent rock. Doubtless it may do so sometimes, and to a small extent, but it is exceedingly unlikely that any river should have the chance of attacking many such auriferous spots in its beds. As the old drift would be naturally accumulated in the lowest hollows and depressions of the surface of the rocks, or in the old pre-existing valleys, and as the rivers of a country naturally follow the same course, it is from these loose and incoherent materials that a river derives its store of gold. A river traversing a country of auriferous drift is engaged in re-sifting and re-assorting the materials that have once been sifted by the waters in which the drift was formed, carrying all the matters that fall into it forward, but soon depositing the heavier among them, and sweeping off all the lighter particles into lower regions. As a river winds through its valley, it attacks first one bank and then another, eating into the base of a cliff where the full force of the current is shot against it, causing the perpetual falling of small portions of it into its waters, carrying those portions on, and then depositing them below in places where the force of the current is checked.

In examining a river for gold, therefore, it is the inside curve of its bends where sandbanks and spits are accumulating, or wherever the force of the current is slackened, and the materials carried by it are consequently dropped, that should be first searched. Similarly, where a river has cut down through the drift to the solid rock below, especially if hard jutting ribs of rock stretch across it, as is often the case, gold is most likely to be dropped on the upper side, and in the holes and crevices of these rocky bars, where they check the force of the stream, and catch any heavy matters that might be rolled along at its bottom.

Rivers are, indeed, great natural cradles, sweeping off all the lighter and finer particles at once, the heavier ones either sticking against natural impediments, or being left wherever the current slackens its force or velocity. A cradle is a wooden trough with several 'cleets' or ribs fastened across its bottom. Into the head of it is placed a quantity of auriferous sand or gravel, water is poured over it, and motion communicated by rocking and tilting the cradle. The running water carries off all the lighter matters, and leaves the heavy stones and lumps of gold either in the head of the cradle, or accumulated at its bottom against the 'cleets,' fastened across to arrest them. Turning the bed of a river, then, wherever such a manœuvre is practicable, is like a miner examining the bottom of his cradle: and if it happens to be done at the right spot, where there are several natural 'cleets' or bars, or where there are holes in the rock for the gold to drop into, it is likely to be rewarded very richly by the accumulated result of centuries of natural gold washings.

We can now understand the difference between what are called 'wet diggings' and 'dry diggings:' the former are those carried on in the bed of a river, the latter in the general spread of drift lying over the country. We can now also understand why it is that gold washing, or the extraction of golden fragments from the drift of a country, is much more profitable than gold mining. In gold mining vast quantities of hard rock have to be quarried and removed, to be crushed by powerful machinery, and to be washed over and over again, or to be treated by other expensive processes; while in gold washing, or separating gold from drift, all the mining and the crushing, and a good part of the washing and sorting of materials have been already done for the miner by Nature.

VEGETABLE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—Among the new undertakings lately brought forward is one called the Vegetable Gas-light Company. Its object is to introduce the patent of an inventor who is stated to have fully succeeded in perfecting an apparatus and concocting an oil by which gas of much greater purity and brilliancy than that obtained from coal can be generated in small quantities suitable for private houses, public buildings, lighthouses, steam-ships, &c. Its cost is represented to be relatively below that of common gas, while the trouble of its preparation is less than that required for ordinary oil-lamps. For some months past the process has been in use at Eton College, the Harrow Railway station, the town of Blackpool, and other places, and certificates are given of the satisfaction it has afforded. A letter from Sir J. Herschel, the Master of the Mint, is also published, stating that from an examination [illegible] of the apparatus he has been led to the conclusion that [illegible] has accomplished the practical solution of the problem of gas-lighting on a small scale without the unpleasant accompaniments of the existing and larger method. In addition to this, other testimonials are given, apparently of a satisfactory character, and, if the personal investigations of those who may be disposed to enter into the enterprise should confirm the expectations thus raised, both as regards practicability and cost, there will be reason to hope for some general and rapid changes in the practice of interior illumination. The capital proposed is £100,000, and the board of directors is respectably constituted.


## PROSPECTUS OF THE SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT COMPANY.

Capital, £50,000, in 5000 Shares, of £10 each.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Gilchrist, Esq. | Robert Towns, Esq. |
| Donald Larnach, Esq. | John Alexander, Esq. |
| John Walker, Esq. | Thomas Ware Smart, Esq. M.L.C. |
| Thomas Holt, jun., Esq. | |
| Edward Knox, Esq. | George Thorne, Esq. |
| J. L. Montefiore, Esq. | Thomas S. Mort, Esq. |
| J. Godfrey Cohen, Esq. | George Rees, Esq. |
| Frederick Ebsworth, Esq. | Moses Joseph, Esq. |
| George A. Lloyd, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq. |
| Clark Irving, Esq. | Thomas Woolley, Esq. |
| Samuel Peek, Esq. | S. D. Gordon, Esq. |
| James Milson, jun., Esq. | Thomas Skinner, Esq. |
| John Alger, Esq. | Jacob Marks, Esq. |
| John Macnamara, Esq. | |

The object of the proposed Company is to establish an armed Escort to convey Gold from the Gold Fields of the sister colony of Victoria, and also from the Gold Fields of New South Wales, to Sydney; and to take back specie and Bank notes from Sydney to the Gold Fields of both colonies.

The desirability of securing for Sydney, the safe, punctual, and expeditious means of conveying the gold which the miners in the rich regions of Victoria and New South Wales wish to transmit hither, or which may be purchased at the mines by merchants and traders of this city, has long been acknowledged.

To understand the advantages which must accrue to Sydney by making it the great Gold Depôt of these colonies, it is only necessary to consider the effects produced at Adelaide and Melbourne by the establishment of Gold Escorts from Mount Alexander, and the other gold fields of Victoria.

The first four escorts from Mount Alexander to Adelaide conveyed 136,798 ounces, being at the rate of 34,199 ounces each journey; and it is anticipated that at least an equal quantity would be received by each escort of the proposed Company. It is estimated that the monthly expenditure will not exceed £2000; while the receipts from the conveyance of the above quantity of gold would not be less than £3000 to £3400 per month.

The capital to be £50,000 in 5000 shares of £10 each, to be paid as follows:—£1 per share deposit on the allotment of the shares; £1 per share on notice being given that the Deed of Settlement is ready for signature; and any further calls (not to exceed at any one time £1 per share) on a notice of not less than fifteen days, at such times as the Directors shall appoint.

The management of the Company to be vested in a Board of five Directors, one of whom to retire annually, but to be eligible for re-election.

The qualification of Directors to be ten shares.

General meetings to be held half-yearly, at which a full report and statement of accounts, duly audited, shall be submitted to the shareholders.

The proprietors to be entitled to vote according to the number of shares held by them respectively, in the following proportions, viz.:—

5 shares and under 10 shares, 1 vote
10 " " 20 " 2 "
20 " " 50 " 3 "
50 " " 100 " 4 "
100 " and upwards 5 "
and not more.

The allotment of shares not to take place until one-half shall have been applied for.

The first directors and two auditors to be elected by ballot, at a meeting to be held within seven days after the allotment of shares; and thereupon the business of the Company to commence.

The Deed of Settlement, containing all necessary clauses and provisions, to be submitted to, and approved by, a general meeting, and each shareholder to execute such Deed within one month after notice of its being ready for signature.

Parties desirous of procuring shares are requested to apply on or before the first day of December next, in the following form: such application to be addressed under cover to the Honorary Secretary, at the temporary office of the Company, Exchange Rooms, Sydney.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
JOHN GODFREY COHEN,
Honorary Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of the Sydney Gold Escort Company.

I request you will allot me ——— shares of £10 each in the capital stock of the Sydney Gold Escort Company, which shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I undertake to accept, and bind myself to pay the deposit of £1 per share, in terms of your prospectus.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Name in full length.
Residence.
Date. 4794

## NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.)

OFFICE,—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET.

CAPITAL, £150,000.

DIRECTORS:

J. Gilchrist, Esq., Chairman | James Henderson, Esq.
Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq. | Edward Knox, Esq.
John Henry Challis, Esq. | Robert Towns, Esq.
Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. Deloitte.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock, and on other days at a quarter before One, to receive applications for Insurances.

RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST CLASS VESSELS.

(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

| | Guineas, per cent. | | Guineas per cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 2 | Wide Bay | 2 |
| China, India, and Manila | 2½ | Clarence River | 2 |
| Java | 2 | Moreton Bay | 1½ |
| Mauritius | 2 | Twofold Bay | 1 |
| Valparaiso & Lima | 2 | Panbula | 1 |
| California | 2 | Port Phillip | 1¼ |
| Auckland | 1½ | Ditto, per steamer | 1 |
| Port Nicholson | 2 | Adelaide | 2 |
| Nelson | 2½ | Hobart Town | 1 |
| Port Otago | 2 | Launceston | 1¼ |
| " Cooper | 3 | Circular Head | 2 |

Gold and specie to Great Britain, 1½ per cent.

Time risks and whaling voyages subject to special arrangements.

N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 21st October, 1852. 1902

## THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned is the Agent of the above Company, and will receive proposals for Life Policies.

The necessary forms can be had on application.

LOUIS BARBER,
1654 Circular Quay.

## AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

A SUPERINTENDENT is required, to take the charge and management of the stock of the Australian Agricultural Company, consisting of sheep, cattle, and horses, depasturing on the Port Stephens estate, as well as on the Company's squatting stations.

It is indispensable that candidates for this situation should have had considerable colonial experience with unexceptionable references.

Parties desirous of fulfilling the duties of this appointment are requested to forward their applications without delay to this office, giving information with respect to their own capabilities, and such references as may be necessary.

MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG,
General Superintendent A. A. Company.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud,
November 24. 5454

## SYDNEY BRANCH. ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

*FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.*

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS. Per ct. per ann. s. d.

Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings .......... 5 0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction .......... 7 6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other buildings of inferior construction 10 0
If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS. Per ct. per ann. s. d.

Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings .......... 10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction .......... 12 6
If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS. Per ct. per ann. s. d.

Buildings of stud work or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building .......... 15 0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between 17 6
If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one-half of the annual premium.

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO., Agents.
George-street, July 4, 1850.

## LIFE ASSURANCE. THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

Capital, Five Millions Sterling.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1824.

The undersigned holds a power of attorney from the Presidents and Directors of this Company, and will issue Policies to the extent of Two Thousand Pounds sterling for one year, seven years, or the whole of life.

*N.B.—The personal attendance of applicants at the Office of the Agent is necessary.*

GEORGE WERE, Agent.
Offices, Circular Wharf, Sydney.

☞ For further particulars, vide advertisement in Saturday's *Sydney Morning Herald*. 7100

## SIXTH CALL. SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY,

Incorporated by Act of Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company by the Directors for ten shillings per share, which is hereby required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on or before Tuesday, the 21st day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. L. EBSWORTH,
Secretary and Accountant.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1852. 4592

## LIVERPOOL ROAD TRUST.

Tenders for leasing Lansdowne Bridge Toll Gate for twelve months.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Liverpool Road Trust until Thursday, the 9th day of December next, 11 A.M., from persons willing to lease the Lansdowne Bridge Toll Gate for the period of 12 months from the first of January, 1853.

Tenders to state the rate per annum, to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders to lease Lansdowne Bridge Toll Gate."

The Lessee, upon his tender being accepted, will be required to enter into a bond of double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties for the observance of the conditions of the lease and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.

Each party tendering must name two responsible persons willing to become sureties in event of the tender being accepted.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest offer.

Conditions may be seen, or any other information obtained, upon application to

RICHARD SADLIER,
Secretary and Surveyor.
Road Trust Office, Liverpool, November 25. 5332

## COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES (LATE ARMSTRONG'S)

Corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

MR. CHARLES BOWLER having entered into possession of those premises at the corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, so well known as Armstrong's Repository, begs to announce that he is now fully prepared to carry on the Livery and Commission Sales Business for Horses and other Stock.

From the advertiser's long known connection with and management of Stock in various parts of the colony, he confidently hopes, with the superiority of his stabling (the most extensive in Sydney), and his own unremitting attention, to receive the support of his friends in particular, and the public generally.

To Gentlemen in the Interior Mr. Bowler begs to say he will be happy to give every information as to markets, &c., and they may depend on his strenuous exertions to procure the highest prices for Stock confided to him for sale.

References have been kindly permitted by the following and many other gentlemen.

Samuel F. Milford, Esq., Master in Equity;
Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., George-street, Sydney;
Dr. Markham, J.P., Amidale, New England.

In connection with the above, Mr. Thomas S. Griffiths, M.R.V.C., (Successor to Mr. Armstrong), continues to practise his profession at the establishment, and is in attendance, day and night, to receive patients.

N.B.—Mr. G.'s diploma, together with other credentials from the Royal College, may be seen at the Office 4387

## TO CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Proprietor, having it in contemplation to take his departure from the colony for England early in the ensuing year, offers for disposal by private contract,

Those valuable and commodious premises, known as

THE GIPPS' ARMS HOTEL,

with the extensive and improved estate thereto attached.

To those acquainted with this property it need scarcely be said that it is one of the most eligible investments in the colony; each succeeding year having added to its value, in consequence of the important improvements and additions made by its original proprietor and his successors.

As some description, however, may be looked for by stranger capitalists and colonists but imperfectly acquainted with the locality, the proprietor would submit the following sketch.

The premises are substantially built of brick, and shingled, embracing a frontage to the main road of 200 feet, or, inclusive of a portion of the garden, of 440 feet. Situated eight miles from Sydney, midway between the city and Parramatta, they are peculiarly adapted for, as indeed they have been hitherto appropriated as,

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL;

though by very inconsiderable alteration, and the paling-in of the main front (for which ample space has been purposely reserved) they might be converted into

A SPACIOUS FAMILY MANSION

replete with every convenience for the accommodation and comfort of a large establishment.

THE HOUSE contains 10 commodious rooms, consisting of two handsome and lofty saloons, five bedrooms, and three parlours. A splendid verandah extends the extreme length of the premises, affording a delightful promenade, effectually screened from the fierce visitations of an Australian sun.

To the right, and behind the premises, is laid out

A MAGNIFICENT GARDEN,

teeming with the luxuriant floral embellishments of every country, and which has been the peculiar care and delight of each successive occupant. A KITCHEN GARDEN likewise yields its prolific productions more than sufficient for home consumption, and is an item of consideration which the thrifty housewife will not deem of slight importance.

In addition, studded with the choicest fruit-trees ever introduced into the colony, is

AN EXTENSIVE ORCHARD,

including an ORANGERY, VINEYARD, and STRAWBERRY beds of quality unexceeded; and which cost the original proprietor, the late Mr. Edward Borton, a sum scarcely credible, as that gentleman spared no expense in his predilection for growing the richest fruits the soil of Australia would produce.

To the south of the Orchard, crossing a reserved road of 24 feet in width, you enter into another portion of the estate, a capacious Paddock of 1 acre 1 rood and 32¾ perches, securely and neatly paled in, newly and completely trenched, and containing a well of beautiful spring water, which has never, in the driest season, been known to fail.

To the east of this lies another Paddock of 3 acres 21 perches, also newly paled in, and some 50 yards beyond is Powell's Creek Bridge, on the Sydney and Parramatta Railway, which line, when completed, will bring the fortunate possessor of this splendid property within ten minutes' ride of the metropolis. Indeed, the proximity of the premises to the railroad—not exceeding a distance of 300 yards—will immeasurably increase their value to a man whose business demands his frequent presence in the city.

Immediately at the back of the house are the

YARD AND STABLING;

the former of great area, and the latter consisting of one 3, one 5, and one 6 stalled stable; 8 airy boxes, lofty, and ventilated on the most improved principle; above which are extensive lofts, suitable for storage for numerous purposes; coach-house, harness rooms, and a variety of out-offices calculated for the residence of domestics or otherwise.

Detached from the premises are the

KITCHEN AND WASH HOUSES,

with apartments suitable for the accommodation of their presiding duties; and a more compact and complete range of buildings was never planned and erected in the colony.

To the right of the house is a large and substantially brick-built

TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE

and other offices of various descriptions, including fowl-houses, an apiary, &c.

In conclusion the proprietor begs to state that he shall be open to receive negociations for the purchase of the above during TWO MONTHS from the present date, at the expiration of which period, if not disposed of, the property will be submitted to

PUBLIC COMPETITION,

of which due notice will appear.

Every information required can, in the mean time, be obtained from the proprietor, at his residence, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., daily; where also may be seen a plan of the Estate, and of whom orders for admission, to view the same, may be procured.

N.B.—The house is at present completely and handsomely furnished, and the furniture can be taken at a valuation, at the option of the purchaser.

T. E. JONES,
59, Hunter-street, Sydney.
November 17. 5156

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A WHOLESALE BRANCH OF THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF E. MOSES AND SON, OF LONDON.

MESSRS. E. MOSES AND SON have the honour to announce that they have established a wholesale branch of their far-famed house in the metropolis of England, in the city of Melbourne.

That enterprising spirit which has manifested itself throughout their business career could alone have stimulated them towards the bold undertaking of extending their fame to the antipodes of the mother country. From the unexampled success which has always crowned their exertions, and their determination to secure the satisfaction and approbation of their patrons, Messrs. E. Moses and Son introduce themselves to the Sydney public with a confidence in their support which could not otherwise be inspired.

The experience that Messrs. E. M. and S. possess in mercantile affairs, from the many years they have been engaged in the wholesale as well as the retail trades, combined with the universally acknowledged superiority of workmanship and quality of materials of their manufactures, encourages them in the hope of meeting with a preference of patronage.

Messrs. E. Moses and Son will feel happy to execute commissions *for any description of merchandise*, with the utmost promptitude and exactitude, and at prices considerably lower than those of any other house, and in such a manner as must ensure entire satisfaction.

Messrs. E. M. and S. intend pursuing their old established principle of doing business for CASH only.

*Caution.*—Messrs. E. Moses and Son regret that they have occasion to caution the public against an imposition which has been practised in this colony; their names have often been made use of, and parties have represented themselves as being connected with them; they, therefore, beg to state that they have no connection with any other house in or out of Melbourne, excepting 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate; 506, 507, and 508, New Oxford-street; and 1, 2, and 3, Hart-street, London. Also, 19, Thornton's-buildings, Bridge-street, Bradford, Yorkshire; and 36, Fargate, Sheffield.

Having already received large orders from SYDNEY, Messrs. E. MOSES AND SON have deemed it expedient to procure an Agent in that Town, for which they request a reference to J. B. RUNDLE, Esq., Queen's Place.

42, Bourke street East, Melbourne. 5802

## IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES MANN SMYTH.

THE Goods landed from the recent arrivals from London will be marked off and ready for sale at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Stores of the undersigned, 376, Lower Pitt-street. They consist of the most fashionable Goods that have been imported this season, viz.:—

Rich black satins
Ditto ditto moirés
Ditto ditto glace silks
Ditto ditto ducapes and gros de Naples
Ditto brocaded silk dresses
Ditto black and coloured moiré antiques
Ditto pearl, pink, sky, and coloured glacé silks
Fancy checked and striped glace
Ladies' white, black, and fancy satin handkerchiefs
Gents' white and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Ditto Albert, Beaufort, and Aeriel ties
Rice pearl, and coloured lutestring bonnet ribbons
Rich and coloured French and gauze bonnet ribbons
Black lutestring ribbons, 12, 16, 20, 24
Coloured ditto
Pearl and coloured silk gloves
Bureau's best kid ditto
Embroidered muslin and lace habit shirts
Tamboured habit shirts
Worked muslin collars
Ladies' embroidered muslin jackets and vests
Ditto embroidered muslin and laced sleeves
Sewed cambric corded coats
White and coloured tarletan muslins
Mourning collars, habit shirts, and chemisettes
Black chantilly lace falls
Embroidered muslin robes
Widows' book and tarletan caps
Women's soft blond and dress caps
Ditto head dress and bonnets
French artificial flowers, in orange blossoms, jessamine, acorns, ivy, hops, grapes, wild roses, wreaths, &c.
Black crape and lavender flowers
Women's white cotton hose
Girls' ditto ditto ditto, all sizes and qualities
Children's ditto super and gage socks, &c., &c.

JOHN RICKARDS,
5530 Administrator.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—

Certificates of Martell's brandy
Ditto B.P. rum, 8 to 19 O.P., 28 to 39 O.P.
Sherry, in quarters, hogsheads, and pipes
Ditto, very choice, in quarters
Ditto, in 3 dozen cases
Marsala, in quarters and hogsheads
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases and baskets
Claret, in 1 dozen cases
Prime York hams, in canvas
Bacon, English
Three-bushel bags
Woolpacks
Seaming, roping, and sail twine
Tumblers and wine glasses, cut and moulded
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
7-8 and 5-4 navy blue ditto
29 to 36 inch grey domestics
36 inch white shirtings
9-8 regatta ditto
Brown and white linen drills
Fancy silks
Men's, women's, and children's hosiery
Window hollands
36 inch Osnaburghs
Invoices of hollow-ware, hardware, &c.
Boots and shoes

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
5163 Sussex-street.

DOOR MATS! DOOR MATS!

AN excellent assortment of Door Mats opened This Day, consisting of—
Cocoa fibre mats
Cocoa brush mats
Open cocoa mats
Coloured bordered ditto
White hemp ditto
Cocoa matting, various widths

NOTT AND EDWARDS,
3973 556, George-street.

ON SALE.

TEA.—Imperial Gunpowder and finest hyson, in quarter-chests, ex Susan
Hysonskin, in chests, halves, and quarters
Congou, in ditto, ditto, ditto
COFFEE.—Manila and Plantation Ceylon, ground and packed in chests and tins, for the diggings
COCOA.—Nibs, ground ditto, Batty's paste, in ½ lbs. pots, and Spanish chocolate
SPICES. Finest nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, mace, and mixed spice, brown ginger, white Jamaica ginger, in 1 cwt. barrels, ditto, ditto, ground, in 14 lb. tins, cayenne, white and black pepper
SUGARS.—Brown and white China, Pampangas, Java, Mauritius, white Siam, Company's crystallized and lump
NEW FRUIT.—Normandy pippins, Jordan almonds, Eleme raisins, and Patras currants, in barrels, candied peel
OILMAN'S STORES.—Fresh preserved salmon, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, 96 lb. cases anchovies, in 1 lb. and ½ lbs.; 3 and 6 dozen cases, Batty's and Crosse and Blackwell's bloaters, Parmesan and anchovy paste in barrels and pots, 4 and 6 dozen cases, Calcutta and Cachmere chutney, East India curry powder, Batty's Exhibition, Soyer's relish, Lea and Perrin's Worcester and assorted sauces in 4 and 6 dozen cases, pints castor oil in 3 and 5 dozen cases, pint and half-pint salad oil, in 4 and 6 dozen cases, French quarts ditto in 1 dozen cases, French capers in 3 and 6 dozen cases, Burgess and Sons' pint pickles in 1 dozen cases, bottled fruits in 2 and 3 dozen cases, orange marmalade, jams and jellies, preserved ginger and chowchow, Colman's No. 1 mustard 1 lb. and ½ lb., in 4 and 5 dozen cases, ditto 7 lb. and 14 lb. tins, starch and blue, maccaroni and vermicelli, West India arrowroot in tins, tapioca in tins and barrels, sago, pearl barley, split peas, celery seed in 1 lb. bottles, colonial and Windsor soap, mould and sperm candles, &c., &c.
VINEGAR.—44 quarter-casks Champion's
ANNATTO.—In 60 lb. boxes
SALTS, EPSOM.—In 1 cwt. barrels
TOBACCO.—Colonial and American negrohead, best brands.

JOHN BEAMES,
452, George-street, four doors south of the Post Office. 4341

169, PITT-STREET SOUTH,
Nearly opposite the Congregational Church.

PARTIES requiring good seasoned Bedding, at moderate charges, will do well to pay a visit to Johnson's Wholesale and Retail Bedding Warehouse, where they will find ready for immediate use every size, in flax and hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, also well-seasoned Feathers, warranted dressed and free from smell or impurities of any kind.

Old Mattresses re-made. Feather Beds redressed and cleansed.

N.B.—Merchants, Captains, and the Trade supplied upon liberal terms.

E. JOHNSON,
(Late Thomas Britten,)
169, Pitt-street South. 2948

## SYDNEY SOAP, CANDLE, AND TALLOW OIL WORKS.

Dickson-street.

No. 1, Pale Crown soap
Brown soap
Soft soap
Hydraulic pressed mould candles
Dipped candles
Tallow oil

A large stock of the above goods, of the best quality, on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at the lowest market price.

WM. B. ALLEN,
Tallow taken in exchange at highest value.

TO be SOLD, a Soap Plant, complete. May be seen on application to Mr. NEWELL, Camperdown-road, near the Parramatta-road. 5460

EX WATERLILY.

ON SALE by the undersigned, a few bags of good sound Hobart Town Potatoes.

JOHN BAPTIST.
November 23. 5184

NEW TEAS EX MOHAWK.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
The cargo of new Teas, ex Mohawk, from Canton and Shanghae.
Hysonskin—Chests, and half chests, and boxes
Congo—Ditto ditto
Fine souchong and hyson, in boxes
From Manila—
Superior coffee
Ditto No. 2a and 3a cigars, in boxes and half boxes

BROWN AND CO.
Sydney, November 17.

COLONIAL TOBACCO,
In 50 lb. Boxes.

JUST RECEIVED, another consignment of this excellent Tobacco, in those convenient packages of 50 and 100 lbs. Boydell's and all the best brands always on sale, "warranted," at the Stores of

HENRY FERRIS,
291, Pitt-street,
1507 Near the Theatre.

6000 SHEEP FOR SALE consisting of—
1000 Ewes, 2 and 3 years old, with lambs
1000 Wethers, 2 years old
3000 Hoggetts, equal sexes
1000 Old Ewes, good mouths.

For particulars apply to R. Y., Post Office Yass.
October 30.

SAXON RAMS for sale, at Wallerowang, County Cook. They will not be shorn till the last week in December. The price 30s.
Wallerowan, October 30.

PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day admitted my son Ebenezer Simpson, as a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the name and style of E. Simpson and Son.

All persons having claims are requested to present them for immediate payment, and parties indebted are requested to settle their accounts at their earliest convenience.

E. SIMPSON,
Camden Tannery, Camden.
Camden, November 26.

To Emigrants by the Great Britain and others.

PERSONS desirous to go to the Mines can have their Goods carefully stored for any length of time at One Shilling per month per box.

CASH

lent on portable property of every kind at *per cent.*, and *no other charge* made for storage rent, &c.

The highest price given for every description of goods.

W. G. MOORE,
Licensed Pawnbroker,
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
Established 1840.

No Agents employed from this Establishment.

WOOL AND GOLD.

THE undersigned are purchasers of
WOOL and
GOLD DUST,
At highest market prices.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
4729 Bank Court, King-street.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are buyers of wool.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
5449 Queen's-place.

GOLD DUST PURCHASED BY CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

PARTIES having sheep or cattle to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by communicating with the undersigned.

5233 THOMAS S. MORT.

RICHARD SPIERS.—Should this meet the eye of Richard Spiers, supposed to be in New Zealand, he is requested to communicate with his son, at Mr. Powers, Harrington-street, Sydney.

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.—A fair and honest Cash Price given for Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Linen, Tools, Watches, Portmanteaus, Trunks, and miscellaneous property of every description, by JOHN SMITH, 229, Pitt-street, next the Willow Tree.

Established January, 1840.
Try and judge for yourselves.

DRAUGHT HORSES.—Wanted, by the undersigned, "six Draught Horses," from four to six years old, about sixteen hands high, warranted sound, free from vice, good in harness. No purchase until 31st December, 1852.

JAMES WRIGHT,
5199 Australian Brewery.

WANTED to Purchase (for Cash), a Farm of Good Land, forty acres or more, must be cleared, with a comfortable cottage thereon. The Hunter River, Paterson, or Wollombi districts would be preferred. State price and all particulars. Address B. C. E., Ryde, Parramatta River, Post Office.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, an active man to take charge of a Sheep establishment. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character from their last employer. A married man would be preferred. Apply at the Waterloo Warehouse, George-street, Sydney.

TO DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS.—Wanted a junior hand. Apply to C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH, Wellington House, 485, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted immediately, a Junior Hand. Apply to THOMAS GARTON AND Co., Wynyard House, 599, George-street.

SEAMEN.—Wanted for the A. S. N. Company's steamers, Able Seamen. Apply at the Wharf, from 9 to 12 A.M.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as Nursemaid. Apply at the CHIEF JUSTICE'S, Hyde Park Terrace, before eleven o'clock.

WANTED, a Young Girl to take charge of children. Apply to Mrs. R. FAWCETT, 481, George-street; or Thurnby Lodge, Newtown.

WANTED, a woman as Cook. Apply to Mrs. R. FAWCETT, 481, George-street, or Thurnby Lodge, Newtown.

WANTED, a female Servant. Also a man as plain Cook. Apply at the Saracen's Head Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young man recently arrived from England, wishes a situation in the country. Has been brought up on an agricultural and grazing establishment, and understands the farming business in all its branches. The most respectable references can be given. Letters are requested to be left with Mr. W. H. ALDIS, addressed M.

REWARD.—Stolen from the undersigned at Sofala Flat, on the 24th November, *and supposed to have been sent to Sydney*, a bay Horse, about 15½ hands high, branded WC on the near shoulder, and repeated on the off side, with a star on forehead. Any person returning the said horse to Mr. DE CLUET, Bathurst, or Mr. JOHNSTON, Crown Inn, Brickfield-hill, will receive a reward of £2, and on conviction of the thief an additional reward of £3.

5565 PHILIP SKELLICORN.



Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, December 1, 1852.